The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
daily, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1844. No. 2226.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

he only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, and Mr. Wm. Ball, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. Joseph Hunt, Balmain; Mr. T. M. Sloman, Bathurst; Mr. Laban White, Windsor; Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. Larymore, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. John Brown, Campbelltown; Mr. John Coleman, Penrith; Mr. Fincham, Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; Mr. Robert Davison, for the District of Yass; Mr. Thomas Dowse, Moreton Bay; Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. Pierce Hegarty, Muswellbrook; Mr. Henry Alderson, Clarence River; Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to;—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine PACKET-BRIG *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, commander, positively clears at the Customs on Thursday next, and will go to sea in the afternoon of that day. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

THOMAS WOOLLEY, or to
JOHN ALGER,
48 — 468, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,

SAILING AT PORT NELSON, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *ELEANOR*, 255 tons, Captain D. Macfarlane, is now taking in cargo at the Circular Wharf for the above port, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

Mr. M. JOSEPH,
Commerce House, or
Mr. J. B. METCALFE,
3478 — Lower George-street.

FOR TARANAKI, NELSON, PORT NICHOLSON, AND AKAROA.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE brig *GUIDE*, 147 tons register. For freight or passage apply to

J. J. PEACOCK,
Miller's Point.
May 31. — 7251

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

(To sail positively on the 1st of August,)

THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *MARY SHARP*, Captain Mills, having three-fourths of her cargo on board, and ready for shipment. There is still room for about fifty tons of tallow, for which immediate application is necessary.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents. 23
Campbell's Wharf, July 1.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing brig *JOHN DALTON*, 255 tons new measurement, A 1 for twelve years, built in 1843, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain Denton, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to Mr. Fanning, Hunter-street. 8246

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER *ARIEL*, register tonnage, 146 51-94ths, new measurement, built at St. John's, N. B., in 1828. This vessel has been principally in the New Zealand trade for the last five years. She has lately been on the Patent Slip, and received a partial repair: at a trifling additional expense might be made a first rate vessel. Her sailing qualities require no comment: she is one of the fastest vessels that ever came to this port.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN GRAHAME AND CO.
Jamison-lane, Jamison-street, June 13. 7869

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held on Thursday, the 4th July, at Six, P.M., at Mr. Driver's, for the election of office bearers for the ensuing year.

R. HIPKISS,
1805 — Secretary.

Commissariat Office, Sydney,
1st July, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon, for Shipping to the extent of about one thousand nine hundred and fifty tons, for the conveyance of Troops to Calcutta, proceeding by the Inner Passage of Torres Straits.

The particulars of the agreement to be entered into for the purpose may be seen on application at this office.

THOMAS WALKER,
47 — Ass. Com. Gen.

HOMEBUSH RACES.

STEWARDS.—Mr. W. Russell, Major Nunn, Mr. Cooper Turner.

JUDGE.—Mr. Nelson Lawson.

CLERK OF THE COURSE.—Mr. A. Way.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1844.

FIRST RACE.

THE Metropolitan Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for all horses, weight for age. Three miles. Entrance, three sovereigns. Three entrances, or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The St. Leger Stakes of Ten Sovereigns each; Five Sovereigns forfeit, if declared to the Hon. Secretary (at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st July, between the hours of one and two, P.M.); with Fifty Sovereigns added. For three year olds. One mile and a half. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; Fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs. Entrance, three sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of Forty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each; for all horses, weight for age. Heats, one mile and a half. Entrance, three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

FOURTH RACE.

The Welter Stakes of Three Sovereigns each, with Fifteen Sovereigns added; for all horses carrying 11 st. 7 lbs. Twice round, and a distance; gentlemen riders. Entrance, two sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH.

Reserved for Matches.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 25TH.

FIRST RACE.

The Cumberland Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for all horses, weight for age, twice round the course. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Homebush Stakes of Five Sovereigns each, with Thirty Sovereigns added, for all horses, weight for age, heats once round. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

THIRD RACE.

The City Purse of Forty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age, once round and a distance. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

FOURTH RACE.

The Beaten Purse of Twenty Sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of Three Sovereigns each, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint: one mile and a half—post entrance.

WEIGHTS.

Two years old ......7 st.
Three ditto ditto.... 8 st.
Four ditto ditto .... 9 st.
Five ditto ditto .... 9 st. 8 lbs.
Six and aged........ 9 st. 12 lbs.
Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs.

Winners to carry extra weight, at the discretion of the Stewards, (not exceeding 7 lbs.) to be declared from the stand at the conclusion of each race.

In all races where not less than three horses start, the second horse to receive back his stake.

All horses (except for the St. Leger Stakes) to be entered at the Royal Hotel, on Saturday, July 20th, between the hours of seven and nine p.m.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of three pounds, (except for the Welter Stakes, for which a subscription of one guinea will qualify.)

All matches to be run on the second day, for which permission must be obtained from the Stewards, and the owner of each horse (if not a subscriber to the amount of one guinea) to pay one guinea to the race fund before starting.

Persons are required to name the colours worn by their riders at the time of entrance; any jockey changing his colours to pay a fine of two sovereigns before starting. No false start to be allowed; any jockey starting before the word "off" is given by the person appointed, to pay a fine of two sovereigns.

To start, each day, at one o'clock precisely.

Each winner to pay two sovereigns towards the race fund.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

N.B. All dogs found on the course to be destroyed. 5189

TESTIMONIAL TO HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE BURTON.

AT a Public Meeting, held on Thursday, the 20th instant, it was resolved that His Honor Mr. Justice Burton be requested to allow his portrait to be taken, for the purpose of its being exhibited in some public place in the colony; and also that a copy of the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer be presented to His Honor on his departure for Madras.

Subscriptions for carrying into effect the above objects will be received by either of the undermentioned gentlemen, who form the Committee, or by the Secretary:

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council
The Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
H. B. Bradley, Esq.
Rev. J. C. Grylls, M. A.
Charles Kemp, Esq.
A. Sillitoe, Esq.
T. W. Smart, Esq.
Clark Irving, Esq.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Junr.,
8472 — Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Under the Patronage of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Australia.

TERMS—£3 3s. 6d. per quarter.

The classes of this institution will be re-opened on Monday, July 15.

A Classical Master will be in attendance every evening, from half-past six to eight o'clock, to assist the pupils in their Latin composition.

CHARLES C. KEMP.
July 1. — 66

EDUCATION.

MR. ARDAGH, having removed to Wentworth-place, has vacancies for a few additional Boarders.

The general course of teaching includes, besides instruction in History, Geography, Reading, Writing, &c., the Classics and Sciences; a strict and anxious attention will likewise be given to the religious and moral improvement of the pupils.

Parramatta, June 27. — 8454

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Fifteenth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, England, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, Launceston, South Australia, and Cape of Good Hope; List of Ships in Harbour; Colonial Whalers at Sea; Vessels expected in Sydney; Vessels laid on in London for these Colonies; Commercial Remarks; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; the Annual Report of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company; Post Office Business; Import of Live Stock from 1834 to 1843; Colonial Wool; Importation and Consumption of Foreign and Colonial Wool into and from the Ports of Great Britain; Tide Table for Sydney Cove; the Wool Sales; Oil and Tallow Trade; Repeal of the Wool Duties; Table of Light Duties on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights, Exchanges, Sydney Price Current, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to inform his patients and the public that he has removed into Dr. Fitzpatrick's late residence, Spring-street, where he may be consulted as usual.

June 6. — 7608

TO COUNTRY SETTLERS.

THE Undersigned will be happy to exchange any goods he has on hand with Settlers for country produce, or sell on commission their produce of any description; he can accommodate them with store-room. For particulars apply at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER,
6491 — Corner of King and George-streets.

VINE CUTTINGS.

PERSONS who are desirous to be supplied with Vine Cuttings of the best varieties for Wine and for the Table, are informed that they may be obtained from the Camden Vineyard, at the following prices:

Variety	From	Price
Gonais (La Folle)	from Cognac	15s. per 1000
Verdeillio	Madeira	
Pineau Gris,	from Burgundy	20s. per 1000
White Grape	qu. Tokay	
Ditto	qu. Tokay	
Carbenet Sauvignon	from Bordeaux	30s. per 1000
Malbec	from Bordeaux	
Pineau blanc	Burgundy and Champagne	40s. per 1000
Meslier blanc	Burgundy and Champagne	
Soyras	Hermitage	
Riesling	Rhine	
Raisin vert	Ditto	
Aucarot	Landes	
Muscat Noir		
—— gris		
—— rouge		
—— blanc		

And a variety of other excellent sorts, as well for the Table as for Wine, 5s. per 100.

Rooted plants of the greater part of the foregoing, may be had at the additional charge of 2s. per 100.

The Cuttings will be formed out of the proper description of wood, 18 inches in length, and neatly packed in bundles of 200 in each. Early application, in writing, addressed to the Overseer, at Camden, is requested, as a limited number only of some of the best sorts can be furnished.

Parties desirous of having Cuttings delivered in Sydney, can have them forwarded at the additional charge of one shilling per bundle of 200, or two shillings per 1000.

N.B.—A large collection of choice Fruit-trees, at from 12s. to 30s. per dozen; and 30s. to 60s. per dozen for the Orange Tribe Worked; and a great variety of useful and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants, may be had upon application to the Gardener at Camden. 8893

MILD APERIENT, OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

For Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headaches, &c.,

PREPARED BY
A. FOSS,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
Pitt-street North, and Corner of George and Park Streets, Sydney.

THESE pills are strongly recommended as one of the best medicines for bilious complaints, viscid concretions, disorders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony, occasioned by indigestion through free living, intemperance, and the various affections incidental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is, in promoting a due secretion of bile, a redundancy of which frequently produces heartburn, giddiness, nausea, headaches, loss of appetite, and rejection of food. They will be found highly beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, spasms in the stomach and bowels, by which the functions of the viscera become impeded.

These pills require no confinement, or alteration of diet; being free from all *mercurial preparation*, there is not the slightest fear of taking cold during their operation; and, assisted by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy action of the liver, and remove those obstructions which generally produce the above complaints: in fact, they stand unrivalled as a family medicine.

The salutary effects produced in all cases for which they are recommended, render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and of persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning after immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table. 7785

TO SHEEP BOILERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he continues to supply superior cast iron boilers, at 10d. per gallon; also, steam boilers, vats, refining pans, and all the necessary apparatus for steaming down, at prices to meet the times.

P. N. RUSSELL,
Sydney Foundry,
No. 330, next to the Royal Hotel, George-street.

N.B. A number of Boilers of all sizes always on hand. 8450

TRAFALGAR HOUSE!!!

CLEARING OUT of Drapery, Silks, Clothing, Slops, Blankets, Rugs, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, &c., &c., &c.

Superfine dress coats, 50s., well worth 60s.
Superfine frock, silk lined, only 42s.
Superfine blue cloth jackets, at 15s.
Superior beaver and silk hats, from 7s. 6d. to 10s.
Tweed trousers, at 10s. and 12s. 6d. per pair
Longcloth shirts, linen fronts, &c., &c., 3s. each
Hosiery of every description, at half price
Superior white stays, at 3s. per pair
Extra stout blankets, at 6s. 9d. per pair
Wide Lisle laces, at 2d. per yard
Whisker blonds, at 1d., 1½d., and 2d. per yard
A large lot of silks and satinets, commencing at 1s. 11d. per yard
Ladies' lace gloves, at 9d. per pair
Ladies' lace mitts, at 6d. per pair
Gentlemen's gloves, stocks, and belts, at half price.

*** OBSERVE—Trafalgar House, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office. 7325

WITNEY BLANKETS.

A FEW BALES of the finest quality, consisting of 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4, for sale at the Stores of

ASHFORD AND DANIELS,
George-street North, opposite Campbell's Wharf. 67

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned:—

Allsop's Ale
Taylor's Porter
United Vineyard Company's Brandy, in quarter-casks
Gin, two gallon cases
Rum, 25 O.P.
Superior Pale Sherry, in wood and bottle
Superior Port, in wood and bottle
Hampshire Bacon
Invoices of Hats and Caps
Turpentine
Preserved Potatoes
Manifold Writers
Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes

W. M'DONELL,
6838 — Queen's-place.

FOR SALE, at the STORES of the undersigned—

Allsopp's and Bass's ale, in hogsheads and barrels
Porter, in hogsheads
Dunbar's and Byass's bottled ale and porter
Brandy, in puncheons, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Rum, 12 to 20 o. p.
Pale and brown sherry, in wood and bottle
Port, claret, champagne, and hock
Sheet iron; pig iron, No. 1
Lead, 4, 5, and 8 lbs.
Canvas, boiled and bleached; oakum
Roping and seaming twine
Osnaburgs, dowlas, and drill
Woolpacks and woolbagging
Two and three bushel bags
Shoemakers' thread
Printing types
Painters' colours
Boiled and raw oil, and turpentine, in tins
Oilman's stores
Dried ling and cod, in cases
Irish beef and pork, colonial beef
Floorcloth
Ash oars
Prints, newest patterns
Eau de Cologne, lozenges.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
George-street, June 27. — 8470

LIST OF PRICES AT ISAAC SIMMONS'S City Mart, 474, George-street.

	£	s.	d.
Prime Sugar, ex *John Dalton*, at per ton	20	0	0
Hysonskin tea, first quality, ex *Trinidad*, at per chest	5	0	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Bencoolen*, at per chest	4	12	6
Ditto ditto, ex *Lord Eldon*, at per chest	4	10	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Kelso*, at per chest	4	10	0
Ditto ditto, ex *Lord Amherst*, at..	3	10	0
Good ration hysonskin tea, at per box of 60lbs.	1	10	0
Ditto ditto, at per chest	2	5	0
Black tea, in boxes of 27lbs., from 12s. 6d. to	0	15	6
Ditto ditto, very fine	1	0	0
Fine hyson tea, at per box of 13lbs.	1	10	0

Prime bright grocers' Sugar, 2½d. per lb. by the bag.

Very fine (West India) bright table Sugar, at 3d. per lb. by the bag.

PORK AND BEEF.

	£	s.	d.
Irish Pork, of Gold's brand, at per barrel	3	15	0
Irish mess Beef, at per tierce of 336lbs.	4	10	0

WOOLPACKS AND BAGS.

	£	s.	d.
600 good Woolpacks, 10lb. weight, only	0	4	0
1000 very strong Bags, at each	0	1	0

MUSTARD, PICKLES, JAMS, JELLIES, BOTTLED FRUITS, &c.,

	£	s.	d.
200 jars of Jams and Jellies, in first rate order, at per jar	0	1	6
100 bottles of Raspberry Syrup, from the warehouse of R. and G. Gunters, London..........	0	1	6
Mustard, Pickles, and Fruits, of superior quality, in quarts, at per dozen	0	16	0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto pints, at per dozen	0	10	6

TOBACCO, ex *NAVIGATOR*.

Only 160 boxes unsold of that very much approved of small fig Cavendish Tobacco, at 2s. 10d. per pound.

RICE.

Best Table Rice, only 1d. per lb. per bag, or £8 per ton.

Best Patna Rice, 1½d. per lb. by the bag.

WINES, ALE, AND PORTER.

	£	s.	d.
2000 dozen Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter, with sealed tops, at per dozen by the cask	0	8	6
Excellent Port Wine, at per dozen.. (Not to be equalled under 30s.)	0	16	0
Ditto ditto Sherry	0	16	0
Twenty-five quarter pipes Malaga Sherry, 28 gallons each	6	6	0

SALT.

	£	s.	d.
Fine St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt, at per ton	5	0	0
Fine Derwent Flour, at per 100 lb...	0	12	0
Ditto American ditto, in casks of 200 each	1	0	0

With a great variety of other goods equally low.

Country orders will be punctually attended to, if the cash accompanies them.

GUARANTEE.

The above prices will be adhered to for the month of July, 1844, and all the above articles warranted of a superior description. 93

WINES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Port, in quarts and pints
Sherry, in ditto ditto
Ditto, in hogsheads
Champagne, in one, two, and three-dozen packages
Claret, in one-dozen cases.

ALSO,

Brandy, in hogsheads; and
Pale Cognac ditto, in quarter-casks.

ASHFORD AND DANIELS,
66 — George-street North.

THE undersigned being obliged to visit England at an early period, offers for sale the following Goods, the greater portion of which are imported for the retail trade, and are of the best quality, and by recent arrivals;—

Two hundred dozen 1 lb. Colman's super mustard
One hundred and twenty dozen half lb. ditto ditto ditto
Two hundred dozen quart pickles
One hundred dozen pint ditto
One hundred and twenty dozen 1 lb. jars jams and jellies
Twenty-five cases Chinese preserves
Forty cases bottled fruit
Fifty dozen pint sauces
Eighty dozen half-pint ditto
Thirty dozen Spanish olives
Ten cases French ditto
Twelve cases pint capers
Fifteen cases half-pint ditto
Thirty cases pint salad oil
Fifteen cases half-pint ditto ditto
Three cases anchovy paste
Five cases herring ditto
Three cases raspberry vinegar
Five cases anchovies
One hundred casks Champion's vinegar
Three casks lime juice
Two cases Robinson's groats
Thirty bags sago
Three casks tapioca
Ten casks arrowroot
Five casks Jamaica ginger
Seventy-five dozen curry powder
Five cases Cayenne pepper
Ten bags white pepper
Thirty-five bags black ditto
Five mats cloves
Five casks carraways
Twenty bags pimento
Two cases mace
Ten bags corianders
One hundred reams imperial paper
Eighty reams bag cap
Fifty reams royal hand
One hundred reams foolscap
Fifty reams small-hand
Fifty-six reams blue wove post
Seventy-five reams drapers'
Three hundred dozen ink
Twenty boxes English sperm candles
Twenty-five cases American ditto
Twenty boxes wax ditto
Forty cases Colman's first quality starch
Ten cases best blue
Eighteen casks washing soda
Five tons Liverpool soap
Five cases Windsor soap
Fifty quarter-chests hyson
Thirty boxes gunpowder tea
One hundred boxes pouchong
Three hogsheads basket salt
Ten bags saltpetre
Three tons rock salt
Seventeen barrels refined English saltpetre
Two hundred gross Bell's Congreves
Two thousand lbs. fresh salmon
Four thousand lbs. meats, soups, and game
Five hogsheads Bath bricks
Five cwt. black lead
Thirty casks Day and Martin's blacking
Thirty casks split peas
Ten casks pearl barley
Three casks Valentia almonds
Ten boxes Jordan almonds
Ten chests Spanish juice
Forty boxes sugar candy
Two cases chocolate
One hundred cases pipes
Five casks sulphur
Thirty kegs HF gunpowder
Two tons shot
Thirty tarpaulins, 16 by 24
Fifteen casks Epsom salts
Three cases annatto
Ten tons Manila rice
Twenty dozen three-bushel bags
Twenty dozen raw twines
Thirty dozen Dutch twine
Twenty-five dozen laid cord
Twenty dozen scrubbing brushes
Thirty dozen shoe brushes
Twenty-five dozen mops.

ALSO,

One hundred and sixty-five acres of land, at Salt-pan Creek
Thirty acres at Liverpool, with a good cottage, and all cleared
Three acres, in the centre of Wollongong
Six well-bred mares, and four foals.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Approved bills at three, four, and six months, or the advertiser's acceptances or endorsements will be taken as cash.

WALTER BEAMES,
8616 — 364, George-street.

AT DIXSON'S—Barrett's twist, best quality, in and out of bond
Negrohead, very fine square fig, in kegs
Nail-rod tobacco
Cavendish in boxes, about 130 lbs. each.

540, George-street. 108

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has this day been reduced one penny per bushel, viz., to

Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf,
Eight-pence per bushel delivered;

Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 16s. 4d. on the Wharf,
Ditto ditto, 18s. 6d. delivered.

Extra cartage as usual according to distance.

All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. P. Ebsworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, where orders will be received.

P. P. KING,
Commissioner,
Australian Agricultural Company.
July 1. — 72

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6286 — J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

HIDES.

To Settlers, and Proprietors of the various Boiling-down Establishments.

THE highest price given for prime green ox hides. Cash on delivery.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Jamison-street.
June 29. — 94

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
164 — Harrington-street Church-hill.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF STEWART RYRIE.

THE Creditors in the above Estate are requested to meet at my office on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, to advise about the sale of the stock, and other matters.

HUTCHINSON BELL,
Official Assignee.
468, George-street, July 1. — 61

NOTICE. IN RICHARD LAMB'S ESTATE.

ALL parties indebted to this estate are informed that unless their accounts are paid to the undersigned in the course of this month, they will be sued without further notice.

JOHN MORRIS, Trustee.
Corner of King and Pitt streets, Sydney,
July 1. — 13

SHEEP WANTED.

WANTED, four or five thousand Sheep, with a run, to the northward. Application, with particulars, to be made to

69 — Messrs. BETTS & PANTON.

TO SERVANTS.

WANTED, in a quiet, respectable family, having no inmates, a man and his wife, without incumbrance. Apply in person to Mrs. Gregory, Brisbane-street, Sheriff's Gardens, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. Unexceptionable reference will be required. 94

WANTED, a Cook; none need apply who are not able to produce unexceptionable references. Apply between nine and ten o'clock in the morning to Mr. Samuel Lyons, George-street. 8463

EDUCATION.—A Lady (a member of the Church of England) who has had considerable experience in tuition, and is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of education, including French and Music, wishes for a situation as Governess. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Apply to A.W.X., care of Mr. Kemp, *Herald* Office. 64

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS the STORE at my station of Glenken, on the River Hume, was feloniously broken open on the night of the 21st of May last, by a party of armed men, and robbed of property, (a description of which is hereto annexed), the above stated Reward of Twenty Pounds will be paid by me to any person who will afford such information as shall lead to the conviction of one or more of the said party.

J. G. COLLINS.
Balmain, Sydney, June 18.

LIST OF PROPERTY STOLEN:—

Twenty-five pairs moleskin and white duck trowsers, twelve fine blue cloth jackets, 120 yards of fine calico, two chests of tea, one bag of Liverpool salt, two castrating knives, two silver watches, eighteen white shirts, thirty-nine regatta and common coloured shirts, four pair slop boots, two cannisters of powder, one cannister of balls, two cannisters of shot, one saddle and bridle. Also,—one bay mare, black points, about fifteen hands high, eleven years old, in foal, lame in the shoulder, and branded Z on near shoulder.

NOTE:—The necks of the regatta shirts are only two inches in length. 4

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THE EXTENSIVE WHARF AND PREMISES, at Miller's Point, late in the occupation of

MR. H. MOORE.

If sold, the principal part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at a moderate rate of interest.

For particulars apply to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
7270 — Fort-street.

STORES TO LET.

THE OFFICES and STORES, rented by Mr. Robert Wood, opposite the *Herald* Office, are to let from the 1st of July next.

8418 — KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET, at the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, in the occupation of Dr. Thompson, possession of which will be given on the 30th July next. Apply to

S. LYONS,
8150 — George-street and Charlotte-place.

TO BE LET, one of those three well finished and delightfully situated houses, in Cumberland-place, North, commanding an extensive view of Port Jackson, Government House, Domain, and surrounding country, and overlooking Mr. Campbell's garden, with stabling, coach-house, and every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. L. Myles, on the premises.

June 25. — 8405

TO LET, a handsome two-story (stone) Villa Residence, on the banks of the Parramatta River, at Bedlam Point, opposite the Red House. The steamers to and fro stop several times daily; the neighbourhood is respectable, and the air salubrious; it is scarcely two miles from the Church at Kissing Point (nearer Sydney). It contains seven rooms, including a dining and drawing-room, servants' pantry, kitchen, poultry-yard, &c. The principal rooms are lofty, and open with French windows on to a raised verandah, commanding a fine view of the river and its bays. It is distant from Sydney about five miles by water, and seven by land; there is a good garden, stocked with fruit trees, and plenty of water, with an extensive run for a cow, &c., fenced in. Can be entered on immediately. Rent, £50 per annum.

ALSO,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,

To Let, a neat Cottage, close to the above, commanding similar views, containing five rooms and two attics. The two sitting-rooms open on to a raised verandah; and good garden, stocked. It has a poultry-yard, stable, a good run for a cow, &c. Rent, unfurnished, £25 per annum.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. Stubbs, at his Mart, King-street, or Mr. Birnstingl, jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney. 7362

FARM OF ABBOTSBURY,

THE above well-known Farm, situated about twelve miles from Parramatta, will be either sold or let. Immediate entrance can be given. Apply to R. A. A. Morehead, Esq., O'Connell-street. 6873

SALES BY AUCTION.

PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 468, George-street,

THIS DAY, 3RD JULY,
at eleven o'clock,

PLATED GOODS—comprising sugar tongs, silver-mounted table and chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays, liqueur and cruet frames, toast racks, &c.

CUTLERY—comprising scissors of all descriptions, razors, table and dessert sets of knives and forks, with carvers to match; pruning, pen, pocket, and other knives; horse fleams, improved slide castrating clams, &c.

Terms, cash. 10

TO STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 468, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 3RD JULY,
at eleven o'clock,

Two cases playing cards
One case message cards, various sizes.

Terms, cash. 9

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 3RD JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One case planes, assorted
One case French dram bottles
One case Britannia metal goods.

Terms, cash. 26

TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 468, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 3RD JULY,
at eleven o'clock,

The following valuable MEDICAL WORKS: Medico-Chirurgical Review, Dr. Henry's Elements of Chemistry, Dr. Ramsbotham's Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, Bell's Anatomy, Library of Medicine, Lizar's Practical Surgery, The Lancet, London Medical Gazette (N.S.), Dr. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Stanley's Anatomy, Reid's Chemistry, &c.; also, many other excellent works.

AFTER WHICH,

A quantity of valuable surgical instruments

Terms, cash. 8

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from Mr. Justice Burton, in consequence of his intended departure for India, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Cumberland-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 9TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

DRAWING, DINING, SITTING, BED, DRESSING-ROOM, AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, consisting of—

Sofas and couches
Dining, loo, card, side, and other tables
Chairs
Sideboards
Chimney, pier and toilet glasses
Bedsteads and furniture
Wardrobes
Chests of drawers
Carpet and hearth rugs
Fenders and fire irons
Book cases
Blinds
Curtains
Oil cloth, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Kitchen, laundry, and pantry furniture and utensils

N.B. CATALOGUES may be had and permission to view furniture, three days prior to the day of sale. 8399

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction at his Rooms, 577, Lower George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 3RD JULY,
At 11 o'clock, precisely,

One case superfine clothing, consisting of—

Fancy doeskin trousers
Buckskin and cassimere trousers
Riding coats
Valencia vests
French shawl vests

Two hundred new style print dresses, fast colours
Gentlemen's collars
White moleskins
Figured velveteens, sporting patterns
Black lastings
Crape gambroons
Coloured lutestrings
Black and coloured merinos
Alpaca and chené dresses
Two pieces wool-dye black doeskins
Three pieces superfine blue broad
One bale, 60 pair, army blankets, double napped

Terms, Cash. 79

BOOKS FROM LONDON.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by Auction, at his Mart, King-street, on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, JULY, 4.

A lot of BOOKS just arrived in the *Enmore*, Catalogues of which are ready for distribution.

Terms cash. 90

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. R. and J. Bicknell (who are about embarking in another business) to offer for sale by public auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Jonathan Thorp and Co.'s,

On THURSDAY NEXT, 4TH JULY,
at eleven o'clock,

The entire well-selected stock-in-trade, consisting of—

Superfine West of England cloths
Superfine kerseymeres, cassinets
Lunette cloths, hunters', cashmeres
Black and fancy satins, silk serges
Tabbies, military drills, fancy and plain vestings, &c.

ALSO,

Office furniture and fittings, and
About forty volumes of standard law books.

Terms at sale. 88

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 2.—*Sovereign*, steamer, 119 tons, Captain Cape, from Moreton Bay 27th ultimo, with wool, tallow, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Underwood, Messrs. Richie, Adams, Gammie, Nichol, Cohen, Wilson, M'Connell, Sheehan, Levi, Murphy, O'Rook, Brooks, Brennan, M'Intyre, and Burton.

July 2.—*Vanguard*, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Pilfold, from Port Nicholson 6th, and New Plymouth 16th June, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. J. D. Greenwood, W. Hay, H. Hollings, W. Donald, T. Mills, J. Miller, T. Hordiman, C. Niblett, T. Ball, J. W. Atkinson, Marshall, Dixon, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 2.—*Eclipse*, 21, Brooks, from the Hunter, with 909 bushels maize, 24 bushels wheat, &c.; *William*, 21, Richards, from Newcastle, with 25 tons coals; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, from Newcastle, with 80 tons coals; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, from Brisbane Water, with, 4500 palings, 1000 feet sawn timber, 3000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 2.—*William*, 21, Richards, for Newcastle, with sundries; *Neptune*, 15, Horpin, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Trial*, 12, Robinson, for Port Aiken, in ballast.

CLEARANCES.

July 2.—*Wanderer*, schooner, Captain Croston, for Launceston, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Warren, Mr. Mullins, and Mr. Allen.

July 2.—*Abercrombie*, schooner, Capt. Petley, for Kamtschatka, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Miller, Empson, Parton, Findley, and Turnbull.

IMPORTS.

July 2.—*Nimrod*, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, from the Whale Fishery: 214 barrels sperm oil, 80 barrels black oil, 400 lbs. whalebone, Lamb and Parbury.

July 2.—*Vanguard*, schooner, 61 tons, Pilfold, from Port Nicholson: 1 case apparel, 1 case earthenware, J. O. Grahame.

EXPORTS.

July 2.—*Wanderer*, schooner, Captain Croston, for Launceston: 285 boxes soap, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 8 cases cheese, E. Sparrow; 1 bale flannels, Gilchrist and Co.; 56 bags sugar, George Thorne; 100 boxes soap, W. B. Allen; 34 grindstones, 6 window sills, 84 logs cedar, T. Steele; 150 boxes tea, and 3 cases slops, M. Joseph.

The *Sovereign* has brought 22 bales wool, 42 hogsheads tallow, &c., from Moreton Bay; the time elapsed since leaving the settlement has been prolonged through strong adverse winds. She put into Camden Haven for shelter, which place the steamer *Maitland*, hence for Port Macquarie, passed on Sunday last, at 2 A.M.

The *Tuscan*, from London, *via* Hobart Town and Port Nelson, the *Bella Marina*, from London, *via* Hobart Town, and the *Sydney*, from London, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 31st May. The two former were advertised for London, and the latter for Auckland. The *Lady Leigh*, hence the 10th May, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 30th, where she was advertised to proceed on to Port Nelson. Whilst lying at Wellington, a serious accident happened on board her; the Captain had gone on shore to be married, and the mate loaded one of the cannons on deck to fire in commemoration of it; on applying the match, the gun burst and blew off his left hand, whilst he was almost deprived of sight by the gunpowder, and two of the men standing by were also severely wounded. The cutter *Lively* was at Kapiti on the 23rd May. The *Juno*, Fairweather, hence 20th August, 1843, was at Otago in April last, with 600 barrels sperm oil on board. The *Terror*, Harper, hence 24th December, 1843, was at Port Levi the latter end of May, with 400 barrels sperm oil on board; also, the *Juno*, Hayes, hence 23rd March, 1844, clean—her crew being in a state of insubordination. The brig *Nimrod* had left New Zealand for Tahiti.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

July.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn.	even.
3	WEDNESDAY	7 0	4 54	9 42	10 0

New Moon, July 16, 33 m. to 1, morning.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal, paying in advance, are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears. 8422

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

NIGHT LICENSES.

We were perfectly astounded at reading, a day or two since, a list of one hundred and twenty-five publicans to whom the Sydney Magistrates have granted licenses to keep their houses open until eleven or twelve o'clock at night. A more objectionable measure than this, one more calculated to be injurious to the peace and good government *of the city*, than thus allowing more than half the total number of public houses to be open until a late hour, we cannot conceive; and we are astonished that the Bench should have issued night licenses so indiscriminately as they appear to have done,—out of one hundred and twenty-six applications, one hundred and twenty-five were acceded to. Ten or a dozen late houses would have been quite enough for the entire city—say a couple at the Haymarket, a couple at the general market, and one or two at each of the steamboat wharfs. So far as travellers are concerned, whether by land or water, there is no occasion for any extension of the license, as public houses are considered more especially for their accommodation, and that accommodation they are entitled to at any hour of the day or night; but their friends and persons who are about the starting places of the coaches and wharfs, and who go to meet them, and are not travellers, also occasionally require refreshment, and it is to meet their case that authority is given to the bench to allow a licensed house to be kept open after 9 o'clock. This principle, however, appears to have been entirely lost sight of by the Magistrates who granted this number of night licenses; and every publican who has thought that it would be profitable to him to keep his house open, has had permission granted to him. It is very advisable that Magistrates, when they have a discretionary power placed in their hands, should consider with what view the discretion is granted to them; this, however, cannot have been the case with respect to night licenses.

COOK'S STRAITS.

We received yesterday, Wellington papers to the 5th June.

The question of questions in New Zealand—the settlement of the land claims—appeared to remain in *statu quo*. At Wanganui the natives had refused to accept the terms which were offered to them by the LAND COMMISSIONER and Colonel WAKEFIELD, and a visit from the GOVERNOR would, it was thought, be requisite.

Notwithstanding this, however, the New Zealand Company appeared determined to proceed in its old course, which has been productive of so much misery. When Mr. TUCKETT, the Company's agent, was sent to look for a site for the settlement of New Edinburgh, he was accompanied, on the part of the Government, by Mr. SYMONDS, who had peremptory orders not to allow any land to be surveyed until a distinct understanding had been come to with the natives, and their title extinguished. Upon their arrival at Otago, Mr. TUCKETT, without reference to the natives, proceeded to survey the land in the neighbourhood, and as he refused to desist when requested by Mr. SYMONDS, the latter gentleman considered it his duty to proceed to Auckland, to represent the case to the GOVERNOR. Port Otago, which it appears, is to be the site of the new settlement, is near the south end of the middle island, in latitude 46°. It is we believe, a fine harbour, and has been much used by Sydney whalers. We believe it is at Port Otago that one of our Sydney merchants claims two million acres, having purchased all the land that could be seen from the deck of a vessel at anchor in the bay, for a barrel of gunpowder.

The foundation stone of a School of Arts was laid in May, by his Honor the SUPERINTENDENT.

The success which has attended the boiling-down system in New South Wales has attracted much attention in New Zealand, and the question of pig boiling has been argued at considerable length in the *New Zealand Gazette*, the writer having taken for his text the articles on sheep-boiling which have appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* at different times. We think that the case made out renders a fair trial of the question requisite.

We do not see anything else in these papers calling for particular notice.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN and a Common Jury.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

Ronald Campbell, Esq., was sworn in as a magistrate of the territory in the usual form.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.

John Curlew, a youth of colour, said to be a native of Calcutta, was placed at the bar, indicted for having, on the 3rd of April last, attempted to shoot one William Kilpatrick, upon the estate of Dr. Dobie, at the Clarence River.

By the evidence of *Kilpatrick*, it appeared that the prisoner and himself were quartered in the same hut, and on the day in question a dispute of some kind had occurred between the former and Kilpatrick's wife, in consequence of which the prisoner became very much excited. Kilpatrick came into the hut at the termination of the dispute, and attempted to soothe the prisoner; but after some disputing, the latter came towards him with a knife, as if intending to do him some injury; Kilpatrick then disarmed him, and took him to the superintendent, Mr. Shannon, at the head station, who, upon being informed of what had passed, told the prisoner, that if he attempted to do such a thing again, he would kick him off the farm. Kilpatrick then returned home, and was in the act of telling his wife what had transpired at the head station, when the prisoner came in, accused Kilpatrick of abusing him, and seizing a musket which stood in the hut, levelled it at Kilpatrick, and pulled the trigger; the piece fortunately missed fire, and information of these facts having been conveyed to Mr. Commissioner Fry, the prisoner was apprehended and committed. The most material points of this evidence were confirmed by Kilpatrick's wife; but no tangible proof of the gun having been loaded was adduced. It was shown that the gun contained some pieces of lead, but the general tenor of the evidence went to show that it contained no gunpowder.

The prisoner's defence was, that the prosecutor had abused and ill-treated him, but that the latter denied; although he admitted the prisoner had been greatly abused by other men upon the station.

His HONOR briefly summed up, directing the Jury, that in order to find a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, they must be convinced of the gun having been loaded with destructive materials, and of the prisoner having endeavoured to discharge it with the view of depriving the prosecutor (Kilpatrick) of life. Supposing, however, that they acquitted the prisoner wholly of the principal charge, it was still open to them to find him guilty of a common assault.

The Jury found a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was admonished and discharged.

STEALING.

John Townsend was indicted for having, at Brisbane, on the 2nd of February last, stolen a pocket-book containing several money orders, the property of a person named Michael Sheehan.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor (Sheehan) kept a public-house at Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, and on the day in question the pocket-book alluded to in the indictment was stolen from his desk: it contained money orders to the amount of about £24, among which were three one pound orders drawn by one M'Laughlin. Two days after this, one of the latter orders was brought to him by a constable of the Moreton Bay Police, having been presented by the prisoner at another public-house. The prisoner having been lying asleep on a bench in the prosecutor's house shortly before the pocket-book was missed, had been previously suspected by the latter, and was taken into custody. Upon being questioned as to how he came to be possessed of the order in question, the prisoner said that he had found it, and he gave a similar explanation as to several other orders found in his possession, corresponding in description to those which had been lost.

The prisoner in defence, repeated his former statement that he had found the orders in question.

His HONOR having briefly summed up, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years labour in irons.

UTTERING A FORGED ORDER.

James Mahon was indicted for having uttered a forged order for £15 10s. 9d., at Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay, on the 26th December last, purporting to be drawn by one Charles Hall upon the Bank of New South Wales, in favour of one Thomas Burke.

The prisoner, it appeared, had passed this order in question to Mrs. Elizabeth Bow, the landlady of the Victoria Hotel, at Brisbane, representing himself as the Thomas Burke in whose favour it was drawn; and stating that he had received it from the drawer in payment for his services as a shearer. He also endorsed the order as Thomas Burke, and persisted in the maintenance of this assumed character until, by reference to the indents, it was found that he by no means answered the description of the real Thomas Burke, when he confessed his identity, and also that the order he had passed was a forged one.

It appeared, however, that Mrs. Bow, who was stated by the indictment to be the person defrauded, was a married woman, and His HONOR held, that as a married woman could not in law be defrauded, the prisoner must be acquitted.

The Jury, therefore, under the direction of His HONOR, returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was remanded for the purpose of being re-indicted.

FORGERY.

George Clark was indicted for having, at the Clarence River, on the 1st of April, forged and uttered two orders, one for £15 10s., and the other for £22 odd, each purporting to be drawn by one Thomas Jones, upon Messrs. M. D. Hunter and Co., of Sydney.

It was shown by the evidence of a man named James Priestly, a ticket-of-leave holder for the district of Port Macquarie, that the prisoner and a man named Hugh Macarthy had agreed between themselves to fill up and pass these cheques, in order to raise money. The cheques were then filled up by the prisoner, and were given to Hugh Macarthy for the purpose of passing them.

Upon cross-examination by the prisoner, the above-named witness admitted that he gave no information upon the subject, until twelve months after the offence was alleged to have been committed, and after he, (the witness) had been apprehended and deprived of his ticket of leave, upon the charge of having lived in a state of adultery. It also appeared during the cross-examination, that at the time the original information was given, Priestly spoke of a man named Hawkes, as having been present at the time of the forgery, who, when called before the Commissioner of Crown Lands to give his evidence, denied the whole of the statement.

In support of the charge of uttering, it was proved that one of the cheques was presented to a Mr. Pugh, at the Clarence River, by the before-named Hugh Macarthy; but no evidence was given to convict the prisoner with this utterance. The testimony of Priestly, however, was confirmed by that of a female named Margaret Mercer, who had been cohabiting with him at the time.

The prisoner, when called upon for his defence, denied all knowledge of the transaction, and accused Priestly of having brought the charge against him, for the purpose of getting his ticket of leave restored.

His HONOR, in summing up, told the Jury, that if they believed the testimony of Priestly and Mercer, there could be no doubt of the forgery having been committed by the prisoner; but it would be for them to consider whether the circumstance of these persons being in some measure accomplices in the transaction, was sufficient to justify them in disbelieving the statements now made. With regard to the charge of uttering, however, he felt bound to say that no evidence had been given which could tend to convict the prisoner with the utterance of the cheque to Pugh; and in the event of the Jury disbelieving the evidence given to support the charge of forgery, a general verdict of acquittal must be recorded.

The Jury, after about an hour and a half's consideration, found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

UTTERING A FORGED NOTE.

James Mahon, who had been before acquitted, in consequence of an error in the indictment, was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 25th of December, uttered a forged order for £15 10s. 9d., with intent to defraud one David Bow.

The same evidence was taken in support of this charge as had been adduced in support of the former one; but it was proved in addition that the prisoner had agreed with Mrs. Bow to pay back the amount of the cheque, by giving her another cheque for £3, and a double-barrelled gun, and agreeing to furnish her with lemon syrup, amounting in value to the balance. A Clerk of the Bank of New South Wales was also called, who stated that he knew no such person as Charles Hall, the supposed drawer of the cheque.

His HONOR having summed up, the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for life, being the only sentence admitted by the law for offences of this nature. His Honor intimated, however, that he should recommend a mitigation of the sentence to fourteen years' transportation only.

Court adjourned at half-past five until ten o'clock to-morrow (this) morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Kenneth Munro, an adjourned second meeting: Richard Sadlier, £16; the meeting was then adjourned till half-past one to-day.

In the estate of John S. Mein, an adjourned second meeting: William Patten, £11 12s 3d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

George Thornton, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at two.

Peck and Campbell, a special meeting, at half-past two.

Kenneth Munro, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past one.

MEETING FOR TO-MORROW.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past nine o'clock.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Sir James Dowling was considerably better yesterday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We understand that the Council having resolved to fill up the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, which had remained vacant from the first, the appointment has been conferred on J. Stirling, Esq., J.P., of the Surry Hills.

THE DINNER AT THE ROYAL HOTEL.—Mr. Justice Burton was entertained last night at the Royal Hotel, by a large number of friends who desired to give him a "farewell" on his way to India. The Governor presided, and the majority of Her Majesty's Officers, civil and military, were in attendance, and an assemblage of upwards of two hundred persons of all ranks in society.

HARRIS-STREET, SYDNEY.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make a certain street in the City of Sydney, known as Harris-street, leading from Parramatta-street through Pyrmont:—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council, 4th William IV., No. 11, intituled "An Act for making, altering, and improving the roads throughout the colony of New South Wales, and for opening and improving the streets in the towns thereof," a survey and tracing, showing the intended line of the said street, are now deposited in the Office of the Surveyor-General; and all persons interested therein, are requested to transmit, in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council, within one month from this date (June 27), any well-grounded objection which may exist to the formation of the said street.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

MERTON POUND.—Mr. George Augustus Frederick Kibble has been appointed keeper of the Merton pound, in room of Henry Steut, resigned.

BOWNING POUND.—Mr. John Moses has been appointed poundkeeper at Bowning, in the Lachlan District, in the room of Richard Miller Rodmayne, resigned.

GRAIN.—Statement of the various descriptions of grain held by Government, on the 1st July, 1844:—Wheat, 39,014 bushels; Maize, 6640 bushels.

THE LICENSING ACT.—The Licensed Victuallers Association held their first Committee Meeting, at the Edinburgh Castle; Mr. Driver acted as chairman. Mr. Nichols, who was present, read the Licensing Act clause by clause, and suggested various alterations, modifications, and amendments, all of which were carefully discussed. It was the general opinion of those present, that the fees were exorbitantly high, and many clauses of the Act were arduous and vexatious. The system of fines was also disapproved of: it was suggested that the whole of the fines should be placed at the disposal of the police fund. The lamp clause was also considered to be very arbitrary, as at the present time the citizens have to pay a light rate, whereas citizens who follow the occupation of Licensed Victuallers have to fix a lamp over their door, the expense of a gas light being about £12 per annum. After entering into a variety of detail, it was recommended that Mr. Nichols prepare an amended Bill, which is to be submitted to a Provisional Committee for approval, and then presented to one of the members of the Legislative Council to present; and in order to carry out the object, it was arranged that three Licensed Victuallers in each Ward be appointed to collect subscriptions from the trade for the furtherance of the said object.

STATISTICS OF INSOLVENCY.—During the month of June just ended, only eight estates have been sequestrated. The number sequestrated in June, 1843, was thirty-nine, and in June, 1842, fifty-eight.

RECAPTURE OF WALKER THE CONVICT.—A paragraph appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, noticing the escape of Cullen Walker from the General Hospital, he being under committal for stealing Captain Watson's silver plate. He was retaken on Monday night in Cook's River district, by a special constable known as the basketmaker, who lodged him in Sydney Gaol yesterday.

A WARNING TO FEMALE DRUNKARDS.—Yesterday, Catherine Crane was brought before the Mayor by Constable Fox, charged with being in liquor in the public street and uttering obscene language of such a description that it could not be named in open Court; the charge being proved, the prisoner was ordered to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour for twelve months, herself in £10, with two sureties in £5 each, and in default of not finding such sureties to be forwarded to Sydney Gaol.

A HINT TO CONSTABLES AND PUBLICANS.—A person appeared at the Police Court, yesterday, on a summons at the instance of constable Ward, charged with having assaulted him in the execution of his duty, while in a public house; Ward, in stating his complaint, having said that he was off duty at the time, and had merely gone into the house where the affray took place, as any other customer, the Bench dismissed the case, on the ground, that when constables were on duty, unless specially employed, they have no right to be in public houses; and when off duty, they could be better employed than sitting in such places. As there are a number of new publicans just commencing business, it may be advantageous for them to bear in mind that there is a special clause in the Police Act, by which any publican serving spirits, &c., to any constable while on duty, is liable to a penalty of £5, with costs, for so doing.

COMMITTAL.—Samuel Sinclair was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing a coach window and sash, value £2 5s., from one of the hackney coaches plying from the George-street stand. The prisoner, in defence, asserted that he found the glass and sash in Elizabeth-street, at half-past seven o'clock one morning, when he was going to work at Mr. Armstrong's, that the sash being much broken, he took it off and threw it away, after which he went to several coach proprietors and made enquiry if any of them had lost such a piece of glass; and finding no owner, he then tried to sell it to one of them, when he was taken.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

LOWER HAWKESBURY.

JUNE 22.—When after an incalculable amount of difficulty and repeated memorialising, His Excellency vouchsafed the establishment of a Court of Requests to the district of the Wollombi and M'Donald Rivers, we little expected that the boon so hard fought for would be so unceremoniously cancelled. The establishment of a local Court was hailed by the inhabitants generally as one of the greatest benefits that could be bestowed; and situated as our district is, decidedly tended to work a most wholesome reformation in the social order of things so long as the power of the Commissioner was in being. By the suspension of this local jurisdiction, the inhabitants are again subjected to all the inconveniences and deceptions of the old system.

Many of the late Court's decisions remain still in abeyance, the verdicts in several cases not having been acted upon, in consequence of the want of proper authority to carry measures into effect. Surely a knowledge of these facts will alone constitute a sufficient necessity for the Court's establishment. There is another very important feature in our favour in the business transacted having been sufficient (or within a very little) to cover the expenses, with every prospect of extension; and even if otherwise, we contend that a district situated like ours, whose extreme ends are at a ruinous distance from the nearest neighbouring Courts, with a population of nearly two thousand souls, is, in common justice, entitled to the same privileges with districts of equal importance in the possession of a local Court of Requests.

We consider it nothing but a duty to remark upon the increased number of prisoners from Hyde Park Barracks continually passing by, who upon the receipt of tickets-of-leave are sent adrift with fourteen-day passes, without either provision or the means of honestly procuring it. It must be evident that this system of throwing men upon the public to live (for a time) by their wits, is pregnant with mischief, both to the men themselves and the public.

The extensive repairs upon the lower or Gundermann mill, so long in hand, are at length completed, under the immediate superintendence of Captain Thompkins, the proprietor, so that every facility will now be afforded to the residents on the lower portion of the river to get their wheat ground, without subjecting them to delay or inconvenience. The machinery is most perfect, and from the great additional strength acquired by the scientific construction of the new fall, a large excess of power has been obtained, so much so, as to keep the entire lower range (including Brisbane Water) always supplied; whilst Bawkin's late improvements upon the upper mill having been, after much anxiety and labour, "brought to bear," the upper residentiary need be no longer under any apprehension. Mr. Peat, of Fairview, whose property intersects the new line of road from Brisbane Water to Sydney, at the point of crossing the Hawkesbury, is engaged, we learn, upon the construction of a punt upon an improved principle, to which, from the great width of the river and its consequent roughness in heavy weather, he intends applying steam power—an undertaking which must, as it deservedly should, ensure him the most extensive patronage. Cattle still continue to come down, and indeed, the traffic generally, both equestrian and pedestrian, upon the Great North Road, continues upon the increase. The atmospheric changes during the past week admit of every variety. The fore part of the week we experienced dull lowering weather, with passing showers, the heaviest rain falling during the night; to this succeeded clear weather, with strong gales from the westward, and which have continued up to the present period. We may observe that the weather generally, especially at nights, has been excessively cold, which, immediately succeeding the late rains, has tended in a measure to retard vegetation, and otherwise in conjunction with the blustering high winds counteracted the effects to be expected from the seasonable rains of the previous week. These changes have brought our wheat sowing to a close, and determined our farmers to apportion the grounds already prepared, not yet sown, for the coming maize planting. The wheat continues to look healthy, and altogether, the quarter will have a much larger amount of acres in crop than it appeared probable at the commencement of the season would have been the case. Some large contracts have been entered into with Sydney buyers, but we question whether, even admitting the lowness of the figure, the speculation will turn out profitable.

MORETON BAY.

JUNE 26.—Since my last communication, the blacks, I am sorry to say, have commenced their old propensities; a poor fellow employed on the station of Messrs. Graham and Ivery, about sixty miles from this, was deliberately butchered by these savages, whilst tending a flock of sheep a short distance from the sheep station; another man had a narrow escape at an adjoining station the day previous. The shepherds dare not stir a yard from their huts without carrying fire-arms, and I fear as the cold weather advances, their predilection for the "jumbucks" will cause the death of other poor fellows to obtain a fresh mess; it therefore behoves all persons to keep a sharp look out, and if possible drive them away from the vicinity of the stations.

The boiling down operations at the establishment of Messrs. Mackenzie and Co. have received an additional stimulus from their having fitted up a steam apparatus for melting tallow, at Kangaroo Point, the first experiment taking place this day. The proprietors are now enabled to try down in a superior and much more expeditious manner an increased quantity of fat bullocks and sheep. I shall be enabled next steamer to furnish you with the average quantities of tallow obtained from several flocks and herds, the result of which I am of opinion will demonstrate that the northern districts are second to none in the colony for fattening all descriptions of stock, the average quantities of tallow obtained from a portion of the *Government* sheep depasturing at Limestone, has been given at 18½ lbs. per head; a very fair result, when it is taken into consideration that the sheep at present boiled down were taken indiscriminately from a flock of 1300, shepherded by one man only; a small flock of twenty-five, sent to the Government establishment by Mr. Walter Leslie, drafted out of his flocks depasturing on the Darling Downs, as an experiment, turned out the satisfactory quantity of 22 lbs. of tallow per head. Some fat bullocks now boiling down at the point, belonging to Messrs. Hughes and Isaacs, are said to have the same satisfactory result—a good return of tallow. A large quantity of sheep, lately come over from Wide Bay, belonging to Mr. Eales, of the Hunter's River, have, I hear, been seized by Dr. Simpson, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for this district, to enforce the payment of a considerable sum due for assessment.

A number of gentlemen, I hear, have commenced an active enquiry as to the practicability of getting a small steamer of an easy draught of water, to run between the new township of Ipswich and the Bay, whereby a great saving of expense will be obviated in getting the wool shipped in a suitable vessel next season for the home market direct; that the navigation of the Brisbane to Limestone is perfectly practicable is beyond a doubt, as a vessel drawing say from 4 to 5 feet water can get up at any time of tide, that a vessel of from 3 to 400 tons, drawing from 14 to 15 feet water, can also be brought into the bay in perfect safety, in all weathers, by the shamefully neglected north entrance, is equally a fact beyond contradiction, and it therefore cannot be too much to expect that we shall be able to ship our wool, hides, and tallow, direct, with equal facility as any other port on this coast; during the next season, it behoves all classes to unite for the purpose of accomplishing this most desirable object, as it will (there is little doubt) lead to most satisfactory results in developing the resources of this beautiful and interesting district. Amongst other *on dits*, I am happy to say we are likely to have the cultivation of the tobacco plant brought into notice, a person having arrived by the steamer, this trip, thoroughly acquainted with the culture and manufacture of this valuable and profitable production, and for which this soil and climate must be admirably adapted; I am also informed that arrangements are about being made by a respectable seedsman and horticulturist on the Hunter, to supply us, by the means of an agent in Brisbane, with all kinds and description of seeds, plants, and trees, suitable for this climate, as at present we are sadly deficient in those useful productions. The Government or Botanical Garden formerly conducted with considerable skill, and laid out with much taste on the banks of the river, near the present township of North Brisbane, has been allowed to run into neglect and ruin, and a number of useful tropical productions destroyed by the idle and mischievous.

The order system still continues with us in full operation, much to the annoyance and injury of the working classes: to illustrate the necessity of some modification of the present system of paying men's wages with orders, I merely mention the case of a number of men lately come in from Wide Bay, who for the most part from their late isolated position, have been enabled to save a considerable portion of their earnings during the shearing season; as a matter of course their wages was paid by an order on the proprietor of the station, and who, unfortunately does not at present stand A 1, with the mercantile world; on these men reaching Brisbane, their orders were found not to be negotiable at even the grog shops for half their stated value, in fact they found a dinner or a nights lodging could not be obtained at any price payable with these orders. Now see the result, a storekeeper offers from 5s. to 7s. in the pound for them, to be paid by his order on his agent in Sydney, and *as his orders are not taken in cash*, (I mean changed with pound notes or silver, without a discount) the poor fellows had to submit to a further reduction of ten per cent. from another party who has lately commenced discounting good orders on Sydney, at that percentage, thus ultimately leaving the lion's share in the hands of those gentlemen.

The westerly winds have set in with strong gales and variable weather, and pretty sharp morning and evening, making a good fire very desirable, the ploughing of land for wheat has been pretty general at most of the stations this season, and should we be blessed with average crops it will be the means of retaining a good round sum now annually expended in the importation of flour. A poor fellow named Gough, in the employ of the government, was unfortunately drowned on the 11th instant by falling from the side of a punt into the river. I hear it is more than probable that the *Shamrock* will again be placed in this trade, if so, it will be a source of much regret to the friends of Captain Cape, in Brisbane, that gentleman having by his urbanity and kind attention to his numerous passengers gained the esteem and good wishes of all classes at this place, who have had occasion to take a trip in the *Sovereign*.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LORD SIDMOUTH.

(From the Times, February 17.)

ON Thursday the 15th instant, died, at Richmond Park, Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, at the advanced age of 87.

The life of this nobleman may be summed up in few words. His father was an eminent physician, through whose practice in the family of the celebrated Lord Chatham the path to distinction was smoothed to the son. He was, in truth, raised to as elevated a rank in the State as his abilities could well sustain. After having been for some time the undistinguished member for Devizes, he was made Speaker of the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt. That he discharged the duties of that eminent office with amenity is undoubted; but it is still matter of uncertainty whether extraordinary talents, great constitutional principles, and extensive learning are necessary for it. Of all these he had perhaps as much as was usually wanted—*par negotio, nec supra*; to difficult situations and trying crises he was obviously unequal. When Mr. Pitt retired from office upon a feeling that personal enmity existed against him in the bosom of the new French ruler, he put Mr. Addington in his place. The peace of Amiens followed; and a speedy war soon followed the peace. The demands requisite upon talents and energy on the renewal of such fearful hostilities, Mr. Addington obviously could not meet. A coolness had for some time arisen between himself and Mr. Pitt, who during his own absence from place afforded but slender and suspicious aid to an Administration which, though of his own creation, he could not hold in the highest esteem. Then sprang up a variety of intrigues, upon which we shall not dilate here. Mr. Canning's epigrams against the falling and fallen Minister will be remembered after the mere ephemeral productions have perished and are forgotten.

Mr. Pitt, however, found himself unable to displace his own nominee, without the aid of the Granville and the Fox parties. The three united; and Mr. Addington having no larger a majority than 37 upon a Government measure, resigned, and the King gave him a peerage, having some time before presented his son to the clerkship of the Pells—a lucrative sinecure, which the father declined in favour of his son.

The union between Mr. Addington, now become Viscount Sidmouth, and Mr. Pitt, was renewed in the same year. Mr. Pitt had learnt that his nearer and dearer friend Lord Melville, was in some risk, from the report of the Commission of Naval Inquiry. He had, therefore, need of Lord Sidmouth's assistance. The assistance asked on the one side and promised on the other, gave satisfaction to neither. It was, in truth, hollow and uncertain. Much coldness ensued. The underlings of both parties struggled for their share of plunder, and neither were satisfied. An anonymous paper war was kept up by these dependents, which tended to embitter their chiefs. The Pittites, who had long known the sweets of office, could not retain all their places; and the Addingtonians, who for a time also had sipped the sweets, could not find wherewithal to satisfy their fresh and craving appetites; and within a twelvemonth Lord Sidmouth, with three or four retainers, was again out of office.

Lord Sidmouth now joined the Fox and Grenville party. Mr. Pitt's death followed; and on the continued coalition of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, and their call to power, Lord Sidmouth was made privy seal. Lord Sidmouth's new allies were of too potent and lofty a character to think much of the Addingtonian clique; to not half a dozen of whom did they impart office. It is obvious, then, that not much cordiality existed here. Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville retired within fifteen months, in consequence of their endeavouring to bring in the Catholic Emancipation Bill; and Lord Sidmouth, who was united with the King on this question, felt surprise, and was, perhaps, at last justly taught to appreciate his own unimportance, when he found that he was neither asked by the retiring parties to go out with them, with whom he differed on this question; nor commanded by the King, with whom he agreed upon it, to remain. He, therefore, went out too. A few years afterwards he once more held the seals of office, being appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, during ten years of the Administration of Lord Liverpool. He finally left office in 1822, as was imagined indeed—

To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting, by repose.

In this tranquil state it has been indeed long preserved. For the last twenty years he has taken no part in public affairs. In that interval he married for his second wife the daughter of Lord Stowell, a lady of mature age, and the widow of a gentleman of the name of Townsend. By his first wife he has several children.

In private life he has been esteemed an amiable and kind-hearted gentleman. The chief circumstances which dragged him into public life have been noticed above. He did no great harm as a statesman: his nature would have revolted at it; and he was incompetent to effect much good. He has long ceased from being known—almost from being remembered—in the political world. His family must regret in him a kind father and friend; the few other friends whom he has left must heave a sigh at his departure, feeling that it cannot be long before they follow him to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller e'er returns."

To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.

MR. EDITOR,—Though I don't belong to your party, yet I think you won't refuse me your advice if it will help to get me out of a domestic scrape which creates great disquiet in a family which was a short time ago a scene of great happiness.

I have been lately made a Town Councillor, against my own will certainly, having a good quiet business in the general way to look after, and I had no reason to find fault; we had plenty to do, and could put by something out of our savings. Some weeks ago, however, an Alderman called at our place and told my wife there was a vacancy in the Council, and that I could get into it. I was out when this alderman called, but when I came home in the evening my wife told me of the great honour that was going to be conferred upon me, mentioning what the Alderman had said. First I laughed at her, and told her to mind our good business, instead of making fools of ourselves; but so far from taking what I said in good part, she got into rather an unfeminine fit of rather masculine irritation, and made use of words which I had never heard from her before, accompanied by gesticulations which I thought denoted that her fancy was at full work imagining the honours and dignities which would descend upon her and hers, if her husband was only a Town Councillor. I remonstrated, but to no purpose. There were our two girls, she said, Fanny and Mary, it would be so advantageous to them to be "brought out" as daughters of a Town Councillor, and no doubt they would be at all the Mayor's balls. To be brief, Mr. Editor, I consented to be made a Councillor, and was made accordingly, and from that hour to this I have had neither peace nor quiet. My good woman, who used to come behind the counter before, and serve the customers, won't come further now than the little back parlour behind; and I observe she wears the cap every day now which she used to wear only on Sundays formerly. The girls, too, are greatly altered, and I find their mother has brought in a dancing master to instruct them in galloping (I think they call it) and waltzing, which they did not know before, but which I hear are the fashionable dances at the great balls.

But the matter upon which I want your advice is this: My wife says she is entitled, *as a matter of right*, in her character of a Town Councillor's lady, to go to all the balls given by the Mayor, and more than that, to take her daughters with her, even though she shouldn't get a card of invitation, and she is so strong in her opinion upon this point, that she declares solemnly she will act upon it the first opportunity that offers. Not being myself well-versed in these affairs, I consulted a friend who is, and he says my wife is wrong. I told her so, but all wouldn't do, and at length we agreed to submit the point to you, and be guided by your decision. Will you then, good Sir, give it at once, for I see all kinds of dresses preparing, and dress-makers passing in and out, so that if there was any delay on your part, the decorations may be completed, in which case I am greatly afraid they would run tilt against your opinion, and go to the first ball, even though they weren't invited, and it would be very awkward if they weren't let in. Pray excuse this trouble, which is given reluctantly, by a

TOWN COUNCILLOR IN TROUBLE.

[We must refer our Correspondent to some one more competent to advise him. We are, unfortunately, unskilled in conciliar etiquette.]

APPOINTMENTS.—DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 9.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Francis Davis, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Hongkong. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint John Walter Hulme, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Hongkong. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, to be Secretary to the Government of Hongkong. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Brevet-Major William Cain to be Police Magistrate, Sheriff, and Provost Marshall, for Hongkong. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Dundas Cay, Esq., Writer of the Signet, to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alexander Gordon, Esq., to be Surveyor-General of Hongkong. The Queen has further been pleased to appoint William Pedder, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, to be Harbour-Master of Hongkong.—*London Gazette.*

LORD MORPETH.—On Wednesday, Lord Morpeth presided at the half-yearly distribution of prizes at the Huddersfield College. At the conclusion of the business of the day, a dinner took place; and, on the withdrawal of the cloth, the noble lord's health having been given, he, in returning thanks, said—Since the period when we last met together I have been, as you are probably aware, at a considerable distance, not only from the riding, but from my native country; but, go where I would, I still found myself within reach of Yorkshiremen (loud applause). I remember I had scarcely landed in the New World when, having to ascertain the nearest way to the house which I wished to reach, I asked the first person I met with to show me the path, when, pointing in a particular direction, he said, "You will find that the gainest way."—(Loud laughter.)—I said, "I am sure that is not an American word," and a good honest Yorkshireman he turned out to be.—(Loud applause.)—Again, when I was travelling that region of the country that is called the Prairies, which are vast tracts of rich grass land, generally in an unreclaimed state, but fitted from their natural fertility for the production of crops of every description, I came to a town round which all the farms seemed to me to be in a particularly promising and favourable condition. I inquired about the circumstances of the neighbourhood, and I was told that about that place—the town of Jacksonville—a colony almost entirely of Yorkshiremen had planted themselves; and hence I was glad enough, I assure you, to infer the flourishing state of the crops and farming in the neighbourhood.—(Cheers.) I had the pleasure of paying a visit to one of the most eminent statesmen in America at his country residence. I mean Mr. Clay, and he praised to me the fidelity and long and able services of his female servant, who turned out to be a Yorkshirewoman.—(Loud laughter.)—Yorkshirewoman I mean. (Reiterated laughter.) That will remind you that I have been in Ireland as well as America.—(Renewed laughter.)—The only lesson I wish she had inculcated on her master, who is a supporter of the American tariff, is, that she had made him a better friend to free trade all over the world. (The meeting here rose and cheered most enthusiastically for some time.) I will only trouble you with one more of my Yorkshire-American associations, which is this—I found several old Yorkshiremen in the great city of New York, who, from old recollections, were kind enough to entertain me at a public dinner, and I there was told that the state of New York goes by the name of the Empire State of the Union; and all the company who assembled at that dinner were perfectly agreed as to the propriety of our christening the old county of York the Empire County of Old England. (Loud applause.)

THE ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHERS.—It is generally supposed that the Duke of Wellington was born at the family seat, Dangan, county Meath. His Grace was born in Grafton-street, Dublin. The Marquis Wellesley was born at Dangan. These illustrious brothers—the Fabius and Marcellus of the British empire—have ever evinced a heartfelt interest for the welfare of a country which their ancestors have inhabited, as distinctly traced, for more than five centuries. The Duke of Wellington conceded Roman Catholic emancipation contrary to his feelings and judgment, rather than deluge his native land with the blood of his countrymen; and for this act of self-devotion he has been meanly and ignominiously taunted and reviled by those whom he has benefitted. The Marquis Wellesley twice refused the premiership, and for years voluntarily excluded himself from office to obtain Catholic emancipation; and, when the records of his Irish viceroyalty are published, the just and comprehensive policy he endeavoured to carry into effect in Ireland will be found equal to his glorious government of British India; of which it may be said briefly, that his lordship consolidated the Anglo-Indian empire,—established our Oriental supremacy on the basis of justice; that he brought thirty million brave and intelligent subjects under the dominion of the British Crown; and that he added twelve millions sterling annually to the imperial resources. Lord Wellesley was a perfect specimen of the Irish gentleman of the old school; with a beautiful form, and of the most polished manners and exquisitely refined taste; thoroughly master of his own language, and of the highest classic attainments, abounding in pathos, rich in anecdote, and sparkling with wit; quickly perceptive, and yet deeply reflective; of high comprehensive resolves; prompt, vigorous, and effective in action; quickly discriminating character, and well adapting instruments for the purposes designed; yielding confidence most fully, and with the power that alone belongs to genius, pouring into his subordinates the spirit and energy of a large, vigorous, and well-stored mind, kindly considerate to inferiors; gay, animated, instructive with equals; deferential, but proud, to superiors; ardently attached to constitutional liberty; conscious of the responsibility of political power; despising wealth; embued with a pure patriotism; and when full of years and honours, descending into the grave, breathing forth his dying thoughts for the welfare and perpetuity of the United British Empire.—*Montgomery Martin's Ireland.*

THE NEW MINISTER AT THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Herald* contains the following particulars:—"The new British [illegible] Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, [illegible], we believe, leave town to-morrow morning for Washington. He arrived here on Monday, and took apartments at the Globe Hotel, where he has received many visitors, and many calls from official and other personages, up to the moment of his departure for the seat of government. In consequence of the important negotiations which may be opened on his arrival at Washington, a great deal of enquiry is made of Mr. Pakenham—his instructions—his purposes—and the movements in contemplation. Of Mr. Pakenham himself we believe there is not much known in this country. He is rather a young diplomatist, of the English [illegible] being not more than 40 or 46 years of age, and is a connexion of the Longford family, in Ireland. His father was the celebrated Admiral Pakenham who quelled the mutiny at the Nore during the French revolution. His uncle was the celebrated General Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans, in the battle with General Jackson. The Duchess of Wellington, who died some years ago, was his aunt, and we believe, he is allied to the high Tory party, of which the Duke is the principal head. In certain respects Mr. Pakenham is quite the reverse of Mr. Fox, who will, we believe, return to England, and not go to Mexico, as was supposed. Mr. Pakenham is a man of the world, a real Irishman, from top to bottom; very frank and generous, and full of all the vivacity of his country; and withal, a very skilful and practical diplomatist. He will fill the important post of British Envoy at Washington in a far more pleasing and popular manner, than his predecessor; of that there is no doubt. In fact he will be a great addition to the society at Washington, and will throw the French and Russian Ministers into the shade completely, as far as society is concerned."

INTERVIEW WITH AN ABYSSINIAN KING.—Noise, bustle, and confusion, which in Abyssinia are reckoned highly honourable to the guest, were again at their climax on reaching the outer wicket, where the form of obtaining the royal permission to pass was to be observed ere entrance could be accorded by the state door-keeper. Further detention was experienced in the court-yard, at the hands of sundry officers of the privy chamber, whose visages were but ill adapted to sustain the character of high official importance, and whose assumption of dignity proved singularly ludicrous. At length came a message expressive of his majesty's unqualified surprise and satisfaction at the extraordinary celerity with which the guns were being served, and his desire to see the embassy forthwith; but attempting to advance, opposition was again interposed, and it needed another message, and yet another command, before admission could be obtained to the royal presence. The last peal of ordnance was rattling in broken echoes along the mountain chain as the British embassy stepped at length over the high threshold of the reception-hall. Circular in form, and destitute of the wonted Abyssinian pillar in the centre, the massive and lofty clay walls of the chamber glittered with a profusion of silver ornaments, emblazoned shields, matchlocks, and double-barrelled guns. Persian carpets and rugs of all sizes, colours, and patterns, covered the floor; and crowds of alakas, governors, chiefs, and principal officers of the court, arrayed in their holiday attire, stood around in a posture of respect, uncovered to the girdle. Two wide alcoves receded on either side, in one of which blazed a cheerful wood fire, engrossed by indolent cats, whilst on the other, on a flowered satin ottoman, surrounded by withered eunuchs and juvenile pages of honour, and supported by gay velvet cushions, reclined in Æthiopic state his most Christian majesty Sahela Selassie. The *dech agafari*, or state doorkeeper, as master of the ceremonies, stood with a rod of green rushes to preserve the exact distance of approach to royalty, and as the British guests entered the hall and made their bows to the throne, motioned them to be seated upon chairs that had previously been sent in—which done, it was commanded that all might be covered. The king was attired in a silken Arab vest of green brocade, partially shrouded under the ample folds of a white cotton robe of Abyssinian manufacture, adorned with sundry broad crimson stripes and borders. Forty summers, whereof eight-and-twenty had been passed under the uneasy cares of the crown, had slightly furrowed his dark brow, and somewhat grizzled a full bushy head of hair, arranged in elaborate curls after the fashion of George the First; and although considerably disfigured by the loss of the left eye, the expression of his manly features—open, pleasing, and commanding—did not, in their *tout ensemble*, belie the character for impartial justice which the despot has obtained far and wide; even the Danakil compared to "a fine balance of gold."—*Major Harris's Æthiopia.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE BINGHAM commanded the Cork district in 1827, and the gallant officer, at a period of some local excitement there, which he offered to allay, was unexpectedly charged with an assault arising out of the circumstances, and had to stand his trial for the alleged offence. Mr. O'Connell appeared to prosecute the gallant officer, and objected to every Protestant on the long panel; so that when the jury was arrayed and sworn, it happened to contain 11 Roman Catholics, Sir George Bingham was a Protestant, his accuser of the other persuasion. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but the presiding Judge immediately discharged Sir George Bingham with 6d. costs. Mr. O'Connell's agents in the State trials are pursuing the like policy, having removed from the recent panel of 48, 11 Protestants.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?"—"Arrah, honey, an' isn't it to my poor mother, who is very deaf, that I'm writing a loud letther."

Irish Court of Chancery.—The Chancellor ive judgment this day in the important case f "The Attorney-General versus Hutton." t was a bill filed by the Attorney-General, at ie relation of the Commissioners of Charitable equests, against Mr. Hutton and others, being ie trustees of certain funds now held by the Jnitarian congregations of this city, and which, : was alleged, had been originally bequeathed or strictly Trinitarian purposes, and not Unitarian, as alleged by the defendants. The aruments and proofs in this case, which was efore the Court for seven days, having been oncluded, and Mr. Brooke having been eard in reply, the Lord Chancellor went hrough the facts of the case, and after a lucid eview, stated that, though he would not then ive final judgment, he had little doubt but his inal decision would accord with his present iew of the case; namely, that the funds had een originally bequeathed to a congregation f Trinitarian Presbyterians, and that the congregation now worshipping in Eustace-street eing confessedly Unitarian, they were exrcising the trust in a manner not intended by he original donors, and that, therefore, the Attorney-General must have a decree, as rayed. By this decree the Unitarians lose the eeting-house and schools in Eustace-street, this city, and the interest on the grant, which is understood, amounts £1200 a year.

What Ireland is to gain by Repeal.—"I rant," said Mr. O'Connell, at Birmingham, "a ocal Parliament in Dublin, to do the business f Ireland—a Parliament to pass laws for the rish people alone, and having nothing to do rith Imperial legislation. No, let England nanage the imperial subjects—let her pass laws or England and Scotland; but let her have othing to do with the laws relating to Ireland." Now, "Imperial legislation" is generally unlerstood to involve the power of taxation for mperial purposes. Mr. O'Connell's panacea or Ireland, therefore, implies on the part of the rish people relinquishment of any voice in the mposition of taxes for the general purposes of he empire. The consequence of Repeal would e, that there would be no Irish members of Parliament to take a part in discussing he colonial, diplomatic, army, and navy estimates. The British Parliament would lecide how much was to be expended upon each of these services, and Ireland would only have to pay its proportion. Nay more, the ocal parliament in Dublin would not, according to the statement of Mr. O'Connell, have a right even to pass resolutions approving or condemning the foreign policy of our Imperial Ministry, it would be a Parliament "having nothing to do with Imperial legislation." This is a rather Irish way of extending the privileges of the Irish people, by depriving them of any check upon a large portion of the public expenditure! It is difficult to imagine how the growth of a spirit of independent nationality is to be encouraged in Ireland by tying down the Irish people to acquiesce in the peace or war policy of England, without giving them even a fractional vote in deciding upon that policy. Mr. O'Connell's plan is to make Ireland, not a nation, but a great borough; and this illustration is his own. "I am for allowing Birmingham to manage its own internal concerns, and Manchester to manage its own internal concerns; and I think that Ireland ought to manage its own internal affairs." He did not, however, go the length of proposing that Birmingham and Manchester should cease to send members to the Parliament which is to "manage imperial subjects and pass laws for England and Scotland," though he has withdrawn all claim for Irish representatives to have seat and voice in that assembly. The latest—the Birmingham edition of Mr. O'Connell's repeal, therefore, is neither more nor less than the disfranchisement of all Ireland. "Give us," he says, "municipal government, and we ask no voice in the Imperial Legislature. Let us have a Lord Mayor of Ireland instead of a Lord Mayor of Dublin. The ills of Ireland may all be traced to our having members of Parliament, and we wish to get rid of them." We are curious to learn how this declaration will be received in Ireland. What will the *Nation* say to it?—*Spectator.*

Food for the German Peasantry.—Veit in his work on husbandry, gives the following as the kind of food, and the quantity, on which the farm-labourers in Germany usually subsist, and his account is fully corroborated by Howitt's "Domestic Life in Germany." For breakfast, from one-half to two-thirds of a quart of skimmed, or sour milk, with an allowance of two and a half ounces of barley-meal (or 20 ounces to eight persons) per individual. For dinner, dumplings of wheat-flour, four ounces of flour to a person, with skimmed milk; or, if meat is given, three-fourths of a pound with barley-bread constitutes the allowance. For supper, two pounds of wheat meal, made into meal soup in skimmed milk, for ten persons, with a pint of skimmed milk to each, and a pound and a half of potatoes makes the meal. There are, of course, some variations in the mode of serving up this homely food, and on feast days boiled pork and beer are sometimes added to the ordinary provisions. That such a mode of living is not unfavourable to health, the condition of the German peasant, and his general longevity fully prove; but we can hardly believe a person could perform the severe tasks which meet the American labourer with such food and in such quantities as are specified above. Certainly the living of the German labourer is of the most simple and primitive kind.—*From the Cultivator, an American Magazine.*

Australian Wheat.—Some fine specimens of Australian wheat have recently arrived in this country. They consist of white wheat, equal, if not superior, to the finest English. The lot, of which we have seen a sample, cost 35s. a quarter at Hobart Town, where it was shipped: the freight and expenses amounted to from 10s. to 12s. a quarter, and the duty to 5s., so that it cost the importers from 50s. to 52s. a quarter in England. As it is worth from 58s. to 60s. a quarter in London or Liverpool, it will leave a fair profit. This is, however, chiefly owing to the very low rates of freight and the abundance of grain in the Hobart Town market.—*Liverpool Times.*

Seed Wheat.—For every quarter of wheat to be sown, use two pounds of Roman vitriol or blue stone, which may be put in any vessel, and as much boiling water poured on it as will melt it; then add thereto enough water of any sort sufficient to damp the whole quarter of wheat, and this solution of dissolved blue stone is then poured over the grain by means of a watering-pot, or otherwise, and well stirred about with a shovel until every seed is thoroughly damped. The blue stone system is a little more expensive than the old system of brining and liming; but this is a trifle compared with the annoyance, and indeed injury, of sowing limed wheat in windy weather; by this plan, no dust can come from wheat so prepared, the bluestone being of an astringent nature, and rather settling than producing dust: added to this, there is no need of washing, brining, soaking or shifting the wheat at all; if a sample of wheat of the worst description is subjected to this process, all defective grains will be entirely destroyed, so that there is no chance of getting the smut in the seed, and the little process and labour required in its application must recommend it to every grower of wheat.

Effect of Drink on Cows' Milk.—A small farmer brings under notice the following circumstances:—I have two cows, one of which calved about six weeks ago, the other eight months since: they are kept in the house tied up, and fed on turnips and hay, but they are turned out morning and evening to drink. I find when the cows are milked, after being turned in from watering, that they give three pints more milk than when they are milked before watering.

MILKED BEFORE WATERING.						
1st day ..	6	1½	morning.	4	1	evening.
2nd do...	9	0	ditto.	4	1	ditto.
3rd do. ..	6	1½	ditto.	4	1	ditto.
	20	1		13	1—34 quarts.	
MILKED AFTER WATERING.						
	7	1½		5	0	
	7	1½		5	1	
	8	0½		8	0½	
	23	1½		15	1½—39½ qrts.	

Being an increase of 5½ quarts by milking after the cows come from watering.—*Farmers' Gazette.*

Keep out of bad company; for the chance is, that when the devil fires into a flock, he will hit somebody.

London.—So vast is the population and magnitude of the metropolis of the world, that if the population of Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Taunton, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Bristol, Newcastle, Brighton, Bath, Leicester, Cambridge, Chester, Halifax, Derby, Huddersfield, Norwich, Northampton, York, Lancaster, Worcester, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Leamington, Newark, Mansfield, Whitby, Kidderminster, Sheffield, Tunbridge, Shrewsbury, Lincoln, Warwick, Dover, Boston, Winchester, Salisbury, Colchester, Yarmouth, Durham, Gloucester, Ipswich, Stafford, Hereford, Rochester, Doncaster, Carlisle, Canterbury, Wakefield, Hertford, Bedford, Chesterfield, Darlington, Cirencester, Devizes, Beverley, Bury St. Edmund's, Grantham, Gainsborough, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Shaftesbury, Ely, Stamford, and Lichfield, making altogether 69 of the principal cities and towns of England, were added together, they would not make another London; for these 69 towns make 1,873,189, whilst the metropolis alone is 1,873,676, leaving an overplus of 487 in favour of London. It would require above 60 cities as large as Exeter to make another metropolis. So rapid is the growth of this queen of cities, that a population equal to that of Exeter is added to its number every nine months; but so overwhelmingly large is this Leviathan of towns, that this constant and progressive increase is scarcely perceived—it is almost like throwing a bucket of water into the ocean. Such is London—the city of the world.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

Coalheavers.—Wherever England drops an anchor, a new scene of existence has begun. At Aden, the supply of coals for the steamships has introduced a new trade; gangs of brawny Seedles, negroes from the Zanzibar coast, but fortunately enfranchised, make a livelihood by transferring the coal from the depôts on shore to the steamers. Though the most unmusical race in the world, they can do nothing without music, but it must be music of their own—a tambourine beaten with the thigh bone of a calf; but their giant frames go through prodigious labour, carry immense sacks, and drink prodigious draughts to wash the coal dust down. Such is the furious excitement with which they rush into this repulsive operation, that Major Harris thinks that for every hundred tons of coals thus embarked, at least one life is sacrificed; those strong savages, at once inflamed wirh drink, and overcome with toil, throwing themselves down on the dust or the sand, to rise no more. This shows the advantage of English philosophy; our coal-heavers in the Thames toil as much, are nearly as naked, nearly as black, and probably drink more; but we never hear of their dying in a fit of rapture in the embrace of a coal sack. When the day is done, drunk or sober, washed or unwashed, they go home to their wives, sleep untroubled by the cares of kings, and return to fresh dust, drink, and dirt next morning.—*Blackwood.*

A Genealogical Difficulty. — Cassel, Feb. 11.—Some surprise was caused here by the circumstance that in the genealogy of the Electoral House of Hesse, which is always annexed to the official calendar for the Electorate of Hesse, the Elector William II. is stated this year to be "a widower since Feb. 13, 1843," and that no notice is taken of his third marriage. We learn that this omission has given occasion to a complaint on the part of the Elector, which Privy Counsellor Wohler, who has arrived at Cassel from Frankfort, was commissioned to support. In the *Staats and Address Handbuch* (the Court-Guide and Directory) for the Electorate of Hesse Cassel for 1844, published here, we now find the Elector set down with his third wife the Baroness Von Bergen, whose maiden name was Von Berlepsch. Search is now making in ancient archives, in order, if possible, to establish for the family of Berlepsch in respect to some of its estates a proof that it once held the rank of immediate nobility of the empire (*die Reichsunmitted barkeir*), and consequently that it is equally noble with the house of Hesse. Should the search lead to the desired result, the question of the succession to the electorate of Hesse may take an unexpected turn, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, son of Landgrave William in Denmark (son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia), cease to be considered as the presumptive heir to the throne. We learn from Frankfort, that an event may be expected which will give the Elector the hope of a direct heir.

A Hint to Piano-forte Players.—We have again and again expressed our regret that the more the powers of the piano-forte have been enlarged and developed by the skill of the manufacturer—the more its tones have been strengthened, mellowed, and enriched by our Broadwoods, Erards, and Collards—the more it has been degraded by public performers into a machine for exhibiting mere manual dexterity. We would not withhold from the Thalbergs, and Liszts, and Dreyshocks, the meed of praise they deserve as wonderful performers, and even men of genius. But their flexibility of fingers (though it may have made their fortune) has been a will-o'-the-wisp that has led them astray from the path to the true greatness in their art. Liszt, in particular, has the qualities of mind and heart, which, had he not added to them the dexterity of an Indian juggler, might have made him another Beethoven. As it is, his fame will die with his fingers. But this is a lesser evil than the destruction of good piano-forte playing among our amateurs. It is pleasant enough to hear Thalberg and Liszt dart like lightning through their rocket-like flights of double demi-semiquavers, but then every aspiring damsel that hears them must do the like. The music of Mozart, of Dussek, of Hummel, even of Beethoven, is thrown aside as something below the vaulting ambition of our young lady pianists. They will not condescend to play anything they *can* play, and they thus make themselves and their pianos one of the standing nuisances of domestic and social life.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Appropriate Rebuke.—A Paris letter states that "at Lady Cowley's *soirée*, on Wednesday night, occurred an incident which occupies all the world at present. Among the guests was a Mr. L——, who, believing that none but a friend whom he addressed was within hearing, said, 'And they call this a party! Why I never saw anything so dull in my life. It is not worth the trouble of dressing for such an affair; and then the rooms are so intolerably hot.' Unfortunately the noble hostess was standing near, and overheard them, and immediately said: 'Mr. L——, there (pointing to the ante-room) is a cooler room, and beyond it (the hall) one still cooler.' This prompt and significant rebuke and hint was felt, understood, and taken."

A Soldier's Wife.—The late Duchess of York desired her housekeeper to seek out for a new laundress. A decent looking woman was recommended to the situation. "But," said the housekeeper, "I'm afraid she will not suit your Royal Highness, as she is a soldier's wife, and these people are generally loose characters." "What is it you say?" said the Duke, who had just entered the room. "A soldier's wife! Pray, madam, what is your mistress? I desire that the woman may be instantly engaged."

Curious Instinct of the Heron.—The late Sir Robert Pringle married his relative, Miss Pringle, of Torwoodlee. At the time of the marriage there was a considerable heronry at Torwoodlee, the denizens of which, when the youthful bride was removed to Sitchel House, removed also to the plantations by which the house is surrounded, and continued domiciled there during the lifetime of her ladyship. What is still more wonderful, however, immediately upon the death of Lady Pringle, they sought with avidity their former haunts, apparently gifted with the knowledge that the tie which bound them to Sitchel woods was broken.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Beggars in Olden Time.—There is a curious description of the life of a beggar of the time of Elizabeth, in the *Bellman of London*, published in 1608. After describing his various modes of raising supplies, the writer adds, "The whole kingdom is but his walk, a whole cittie is but his parish; in every man's kitchen is his meat drest; in every man's cellar lyes his beere; and the best man's purse keeps a penny for him to spend."

A Word that should only be said upon Holidays.—In a poem by Hoffman, the German poet, who was lately expelled the Prussian dominions, and the admission of his works prohibited, the following word appears: Steuerverweigerungsverfassungsmässigberechtig!" Meaning a man who is exempt by the constitution from the payment of taxes.

A Composite Veteran.—The *Memorial Bordelais* states that not far from St. Sever there is living an old military man, who has a false leg and a false arm, both usable by means of springs; a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance perfectly resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of the skull. He walks about with a martial air, bearing on his breast the Cross of the Legion of Honour, won, together with his mutilations, by his deeds of arms in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy, and Russia; at Friedland, Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, and Waterloo, and which was conferred upon him by the hands of Napoleon, on the 2nd of May, 1813, on the field of the battle of Lutzen.

Punning Prisoners.—A petition from the inmates of an American prison was lately presented, praying that the Tree of Liberty might be planted within the yard, and each allowed to cut his stick.

An Effective Laugher.—An editor tells us of an acquaintance of his, who, when he laughs, "shakes the room, so that even the spiders peep out of their cracks to see what is the matter."—*American Paper.*

When the late John Kemble was one day passing along Cheapside, he was met by two chimney-sweeps; the younger one accosted the elder one thus:—"I say, Bill, there goes a player-man." "Oh, don't insult him, Jack," said the other; "no one knows what anybody may come to."

BIRTHS.

At Darlinghurst, on the 30th June, Mrs. W. T. Cape, of a son.

At her residence, Miller's Point, on Sunday last, Mrs. John Crook, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, London, the 8th of January, 1844, the Rev. William George Nott, eldest son of Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B., to Adela Elizabeth Helgar, only daughter of Major-General Farrer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place,

THIS DAY.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Stationery, Medical Works, Surgical Instruments, Voltaic Battery, Electric Machine, Tea, Sugar, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Carriage Horse, Timor Pony, Bacon, and Hams.

Mr. S. Hebblewhite.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Haberdashery, &c.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Badkin's Inn, Penrith Road, known as the "Travellers' Rest."

Tebbutt and Co.—At their Rooms, at half-past 6 p.m., Books, Guns, Dressing Cases, &c.

Mr. H. Davy.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, Stationery, &c.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haberdashery, Slops, Boots, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Furniture, &c.

The Sheriff.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, Land at Burwood, and the cutter *Comet.*

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAMER *SOVEREIGN*, Henry Cape, commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane, on Thursday evening, 4th July, at Six o'clock precisely.

FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.
July 2. 111

FOR WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, BATEMAN'S BAY, BROULEE, AND THE MORUYA RIVER.

THE fine fast-sailing packet schooner *BARD'S LEGACY*, has superior accommodations for passengers,—will sail for the above ports on Thursday next, the 4th instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf, or to

G. WHITFIELD,
139 Gunmaker, No. 85, King-street.

THE friends of the late Mrs. Mary Conyngham are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday evening, the 4th instant: to move from her late residence, Campbell-street, at half-past three o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS,
Undertaker.

Hunter-street, Sydney, July 2. 136

AT a meeting of the Trustees and Subscribers of the Burwood School, and other inhabitants of that district, held in the School House, on Saturday, the 22nd June, the Rev. F. Wilkinson in the Chair—

It was moved by Mr. Lawler, and seconded by Mr. Bray:

That this meeting desires to express their deep sense of the loss the district of Burwood will sustain by the departure of His Honor Mr. Justice Burton from the colony; and also to offer the farewell acknowledgments of its inhabitants for the valuable and lasting benefits conferred, upon the rising generation especially, by the personal exertions and pecuniary contributions of His Honor towards the School erected under his patronage.

Moved by Mr. Rowley, and seconded by Mr. Cohen:

That, with a view of impressing on the minds of the children, of this district especially, a recollection of the gratitude which is felt by the inhabitants, Mr. Justice Burton be requested to permit his portrait to be taken; and that it be exhibited in the School House which has been erected mainly by his exertions.

Moved by Mr. Nichols, and seconded by Mr. Driver:

That the address now read be approved, as expressive of the sentiments of the inhabitants of this district, and that, when signed, it be presented to Mr. Justice Burton; and that a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to carry out the objects of this meeting, viz.: Rev. F. Wilkinson; Messrs. J. Rowley, T. Bray, James Edrop, G. R. Nichols, M. M. Cohen, R. Driver, and James Powell. 120

PUBLIC TEA MEETING.

THE friends of the Sydney Bethel Union are respectfully informed, that a Tea Meeting, in aid of the funds of the Mariners' Church, will be held on Monday evening next, 8th July, at six o'clock, in the school-room connected with the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, when the Rev. Drs. Ross and Lang, Messrs. Draper, Saunders, Threlkeld, and Adam, will deliver addresses on the occasion.

Tickets 2s., to be had of Mr. Dobson, treasurer, next to the Commercial Bank, George-street. 154

MRS. PIERSON'S School for Young Ladies recommences on Monday, 8th July, when, in addition to her daily pupils, she proposes to receive four young ladies as boarders, between the ages of six and sixteen, to educate them like gentlewomen, where they will be taught every useful and elegant accomplishment.

Terms may be known at Mrs. Pierson's, No. 312, Pitt-street, near King-street.

July 2. 114

THE MISSES THOMPSON acquaint their friends that the duties of their establishment will be resumed on Monday, the 15th instant.

The Grange, Newtown. 109

NOW READY.---PRICE SIXPENCE.

NUMBER V. OF

TALES FOR THE BUSH, to be had of the Printer, D. L. Welch, opposite the Post Office, George-street, Sydney, and of all the Booksellers in the City.

July 2. 137

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Sixpence,

OBSERVATIONS ON MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

Postal Regulations.—"The principle which Sir Robert Peel said 'was now so clearly understood' must be carried out: it must not stop at Bombay or Ceylon or Singapore. The dial-plate of the watch has become enlarged, the indexes must be lengthened,—they must extend to Western Australia, to Southern Australia, to Sydney, to Van Diemen's Land, to the Britain of the South—to Wellington and Nelson."—*Colonial Magazine.* 125

SUPREME COURT PRACTICE.

THE first four chapters of this work may be had at the Rooms of the Law Society, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, for six shillings each chapter. 123

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

MR. HOGG begs to intimate that he has removed into the late residence of Mr. Surgeon Jones, No. 4, Jamison-street, and will be ready to afford medical aid to those who may require his services. Mr. Hogg has been twenty-six years in the Hon. East India Company's Madras Medical Department.

Advice to the poor (gratis) from Nine to Ten, a. m. 119

TO CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.

Ex "Enmore," from London, Just Landed.

DINNEFORD'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps, for producing a healthy state of the system by friction.

ALSO,

HORSE HAIR GLOVE BRUSHES,

For thorough-bred and other Horses, Charles Dinneford, Patentee.

JAMES M'DONALD, Wholesale Warehouseman, 268, South George-street, Sydney, begs to call the attention of the Medical profession to the above, having received them on consignment as sample.

N.B.—Printed certificates and instructions accompanying them. 152

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, & AGENTS OF VESSELS.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, with best thanks for past patronage, respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he has removed to his former residence, Kent-street South, (between Druitt and Bathurst streets), where he purposes carrying on the business of BISCUIT BAKING, for the supplying of Shipping only, and feels confident in saying, that for quality and superior workmanship they will prove superior to any thing of the kind yet manufactured here.

Parties furnishing their own flour may rely on every attention being paid to the baking of it into biscuit on reasonable terms.

Orders to any extent punctually attended to, and executed with despatch.

Samples of the biscuit may be always seen, and orders received by

Mr. George Wilkie, London Tavern, George-street, opposite the Police Office; and

Mr. Robert Jones, Liverpool Arms, Lower George-street.

Sydney, July 3. 126

PIANOFORTE.

FOR SALE, a handsome upright Pianoforte, by Rolfe and Son, Cheapside, London: the tone very superior. Price £25. Or a good square piano would be taken in part exchange. Apply to H. J., *Herald* Office. 112

BEST CURING SALT.

20 TONS of the above just received, and on sale by the undersigned, by the single bag or ton.

P. J. CREAGH.

Grocery and Provision Warehouse,
273, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. Uther's. 127

TO SHIPPERS AND BAKERS.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR
Launceston, ditto ditto
Colonial ditto ditto
Colonial seconds flour, and
Ship and cabin Biscuit, on sale at the stores of

GEORGE SMALL,
138 423, George-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL,

DELIVERED in Sydney at 8d. per bushel, or 18s. 8d. for twenty-eight bushels; on Grose's Wharf, at 7d. per bushel. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT AND CO.,
141 292, Pitt-street.

PALING, SHINGLES, AND TIMBER

JUST ARRIVED, and will be sold, six feet paling, at 4s. 6d. per 100; shingles, at 6s. 6d. per 1000; timber, at 6s. 6d. per 100 feet. Apply to

WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, Agent,
155 No. 12, Market-street West.

£300

TO BE LENT, on mortgage of freehold property within the city. Interest 10 per cent. Apply to Mr. Fitzhardinge, solicitor, King-street. 63

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a School House in the parish of St. Lawrence. Specification and plans may be seen on application to Mr. Edward Blacket, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, near the Sydney College. 115

MARGARET ROBERTSON.

IF MARGARET ROBERTSON who, about a twelve-month ago, lived on the Paterson, would call at Johnson's Servants Registry Office, Castlereagh-street, between the hours of twelve and one, she will hear much to her advantage. 122

IF Mr. EDWARD MAYER SMITH will apply to the undersigned, he will hear news to his advantage.

R. TOWNS.

Pitt-street North. 116

NOTICE.

IF THOMAS SMITH does not come and pay me, within fourteen days after this date, the things left at my house will be sold to defray the expenses.

FREDERICK LLOYD,
No. 78, George-street South.

Sydney, July 3. 113

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby give notice, that the business of General Merchants and Commission Agents will be carried on by them, from and after this date, under the firm of "Smith and Campbell."

JAMES NELSON SMITH.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, 1st July, 1844. 129

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Messrs. S. Russell and Glover are requested to send in their claims to the undersigned.

GEORGE KING,
No. 14, Jamison-street.

July 2. 140

NOTICE.—The Gentleman in treaty for the Cottage, No. 127, Prince-street, is requested to call at the *Herald* Office, at his earliest convenience. 128

CAUTION.

THE undersigned caution the public against purchasing or receiving the undermentioned Certificate of Brandy, bonded in Pollard's Stores, the same having been obtained surreptitiously, and being deliverable to their order: it is not negociable without endorsement:—

JLL 2-13, one quarter-cask brandy, ex *Socrates*, containing twenty-six gallons, bonded by J. L. Lloyd, January 30th, 1843.

L. AND S. SPYER,
117 Jamison-street.

CATTLE AND STATION WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a mixed herd, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred head of cattle, including from sixty to one hundred cows, with right of station. Cash will be paid for the above, and the *lowest* terms may be made known, if by letter post paid, to G. F. P., Normal Institution, Elizabeth-street. 110

TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, an Assistant; one who thoroughly understands the business, and accustomed to the retail trade. Application to be made between the hours of 9 and 10, a.m.

151 JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.

TWO or three Butchers wanted, for Moreton Bay. Characters will be required.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Jamison-street. 145

WANTED, Shepherds and Hutkeepers. Apply at Mr. Aitkenhead's, Emu Inn, George-street, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock to-day. 118

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HENRY DAVY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Post Office,

THIS DAY,
at eleven o'clock precisely,

One case Turkey red handkerchiefs
One bale Scotch caps
One case shoe ribbon and galloons
Linen
Wearing apparel
Linen tick
English tweeds
Blue cloth jackets
Bengal canvas
Tailors' buttons
Tortoiseshell combs
Soap
Superfine cloth trousers

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.
To close accounts.

One case superfine blue wove post
One case ditto, very superior
One case blue wove foolscap
One case pot
Two bales brown paper
Ten reams printing demy
Ten reams blue demy
One bale wrapping paper
Two bales brown paper

With a variety of articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. 135

BOOKS, GUNS, DRESSING CASES, &c.

TEBBUTT AND CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, King-street West,

THIS EVENING, 3rd JULY,
at half-past six o'clock,

A miscellaneous collection of about 300 books, consisting of novels, romances, illustrated works, &c., among which will be found

Life of Wellington
Annuals
Lives of Highwaymen
Linne's System of Nature, 7 vols.
Pindar's Works, 2 vols.
Captain Rock in London, &c.

ALSO,

Double and single barrelled guns, dressing cases, &c.

Terms—Cash. 153

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on

THURSDAY, the 4th JULY,
at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale Lancashire flannels
One case drab moleskins, assorted shades
One bale 36 inch heavy unbleached calicoes
Two bales grey domestics, assorted widths
Two bales super calicoes
Three bales shirtings
One case rich black Geneva velvet
One case fancy twilled cachmere dresses
One case rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case, all wool, Chusan dresses
One bale shepherds' great coats
Two trunks pilot, beaver, and tweed coats
One case fine black and coloured Coburg cloth
One case worsted, yarn, and spotted Guernsy frocks
One case mousseline de laine scarfs and handkerchiefs
One case furniture prints
One case India corahs
One case rich black gros de Naples
One case black and coloured merinos
One case coloured cotton velvet
One case assorted satin ribbons
One case fancy waistcoating
One case vine beavers
One case black and coloured beavers
One bale 3-4 Forfar
One case 100 yards white reel cotton
One case 8d. silk doubles
One case 6d. silk unions, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 134

BAY HORSE, CART, AND HARNESS

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on

THURSDAY, 4th JULY,
at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

A powerful bay horse, steady in harness, and fit for a dray, or any heavy work
An excellent cart, and set of harness in good order.

Terms, cash. 133

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 5th JULY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases assorted slops
Merinos, bombazines, and de laines
Spotted silks and satins
One case superfine clothing
One case glazed hats and caps
Twenty casks bottled ale and porter
Chesterfield wrappers, duffled and shooting coats, &c.
One case regatta shirts, &c.

With a variety of other goods

Terms, Cash. 184

HOOP IRON.

On account of whom it may concern, ex *Hindoo*, Bremmier, master, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Mr. L. Iredale's Stores, York-street, (back of the Market-place,) on

SATURDAY, the 6th JULY,
at twelve o'clock precisely,

80 bundles hoop iron, damaged by salt water.

Terms at sale. 144

JUST LANDED, EX "ENMORE."

STRIPED SHIRTS AND DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 5th JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two bales striped shirts
Two cases drab moleskin trousers.

Terms, Cash. 142

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE GOODS, WHITE COTTON SHIRTS, WELLINGTON, CLARENCE, AND BLUCHER BOOTS, SLOPS, JEWELLERY, PLATED WARE, FURNITURE, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 3rd JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

One case printed silk handkerchiefs
One case white cotton shirts
One case, consisting of bobbin net laces, shawls, veils, &c.
One trunk first quality Wellington boots
One trunk first quality Clarence boots
One trunk first quality Blucher boots
One trunk gaiters
One trunk nailed high lows
Eight coils coir rope
Several gold and silver watches, some very superior
Sundry articles jewellery
Three plated bread baskets
A quantity of household furniture, amongst which is a set of very excellent dining-room chairs, mahogany, with hair seats
Beams, scales, weights, &c.

Terms at sale. 148

CALICOES, CHAMBERYS, SHIRTINGS, AND SEAMING TWINE.

On account of whom it may concern, *ex Mary Sharp*, Mills, from London, and all more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, 3rd JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

Ex P in diamond, Co. § 10 §.
Forty-seven pieces grey twist calico
13 Twenty-two pieces chamberys
Two pieces striped shirting
Ex L in diamond, § 6 §.
Six bundles 3 packages seaming twine, 12 lbs. each.

Terms—Cash. 34

OFFICE FURNITURE, HORSE AND DRAY, IRON SAFE, BEAM AND SCALES, SHERRY, SPIRITS, WINE, BRANDY, AND TOBACCO.

By Order of the Trustees to the Estate of the late Firm of Willis, Sandeman, and Co.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Stores of

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, ESQ.,
Charlotte Place, Church Hill, on
TUESDAY, the 9th JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

One writing table, 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet
Three desks
One large press for papers
One barometer, maps, &c.
One copying machine
One iron safe
One shaft dray
One single purchase winch, iron block and chain
One double ditto ditto
One beam, scales, and weights
Sundry articles of office and house furniture
Shower bath and engravings
One butt one hogshead sherry
One hogshead one octave sherry (ullaged)
Three cases, 3 dozen each, Rousillon
Two pipes spirits wine
One quarter cask brandy
Two tierces tobacco

Terms, at sale. 146

Cork Rose Butter, Warren's Blacking, Bottled Fruits, Cherry Brandy, Sardines, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Britska, Chariot, and Family Coach.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY,

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Stores of

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, ESQ.,
Charlotte-place, Church Hill, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 9th JULY,

Thirty cases Cherry Brandy
Thirty-six cases, each 3 dozen, Port Wine
Three casks, 3 dozen, Sherry
Thirteen cases, 3 dozen, Madeira
One case, 2 dozen, Madeira
Twenty cases, 1 dozen, Claret
Twenty-five firkins prime Cork Rose Butter
Twenty-four firkins prime Cork Rose Butter
Twenty casks Warren's Blacking
Twenty casks Williams's Blacking
Twenty casks La Merte's Blacking
Ten cases, each 3 dozen, Bottled Fruits
Nine cases Sauces
Four cases Capers, each 6 dozen pints
Five cases Sardines
Seventeen kegs Spruce
Twelve casks Tares
Twenty barrels Coal Pitch
One case Watch Guards, &c.
One case Side Combs
One cask Wine Glasses

Also,—The following Carriages—

BRITSKA, with front and hind seats, hung on double set of springs, perch carriage, patent axles.

CHARIOT, with front seat hung on perch carriage, with whip springs, back braces, lamps, &c., &c.

FAMILY COACH, with coach box and hind boot, hung on perch carriage, with whip springs, lamps, &c., &c.

The Carriages will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

Terms at sale. 147

WILL BE SOLD POSITIVELY

THIS DAY.

BADKIN'S INN, PENRITH ROAD.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

No. 1.—All that much frequented and well-known Licensed House and Land, known as

THE TRAVELLER'S REST,
WESTERN ROAD.

In the Insolvent Estate of R. Nixon.—By Order of the Official Assignee.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of Ralph Nixon, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, the 3rd JULY,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

BADKIN'S INN, Penrith Road, sign of The Traveller's Rest.—It is admirably situated on the Western Road, equi-distant between Parramatta and Penrith, and is now conducted by that favourite of the Turf, Mr. Joseph Badkin, whose popularity has set an everlasting seal to its prosperity, for the moderate rent of £63 per annum.

Title guaranteed.

ALSO,

No. 2.—A Cottage, with eight acres and twenty-four perches of Land, situated at the Village of St. Mary's, South Creek, built at a cost of £164 5s. 8d.

Note.—Badkin's Inn contains seven rooms, a detached store, and hut newly built, a four-stalled stable, a good shed and out-house, with eight acres of land.

JOHN MORRIS,
124 Official Assignee.

STRIPED SHIRTS.

On account of whom it may concern.—Ex *Georgetown*, Bell, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 3rd JULY,
at eleven o'clock,

Ex TS & Co. § 246 } One hundred and ninety-eight striped cotton shirts, more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 149

RE-SALE OF BALMAIN.

FOURTEEN LOTS

Of that beautiful portion of BALMAIN POINT, comprising most VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, in suitable dimensions, in Johnson's Bay, bounded partially by the deep waters of the Harbour, the Ferry Road, Capt. Nicholson's, Messrs. Peacock, Bennett, and other influential properties.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HOSKING, ESQ.

At the risk of the former purchasers,—By order of the Trustees.

MR. STUBBS, will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

MONDAY, the 8th Day of JULY,
Sale to commence at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that valuable portion of the BALMAIN ESTATE, situated as above, and sub-divided into various sized allotments from 52 to feet frontages, by varying depths from 68 204 feet, in different Lots, as more partic larly described in the Plan to be seen at t Mart, viz.:—

Lot 1—Corner Darling and Johnson streets
Lots 8 and 9—Frontage to Darling-street
Lots 15, 16, and 19—Frontage to Johns street
Lot 17—Frontage to Union-street
Lots 22 and 23—Frontages to Hosking-stre corner lots
Lots 24 and 28—Ditto ditto, corner lots op site
Lots 25, 26, and 29—Frontages to the H bour, and depth enough for vessels of la tonnage.

It must be known to every one, that part of the Harbour of Port Jackson co mands such extraordinary beauty and local as Balmain.

Since the former sale of property in quarter, an immense town has sprung up the Ferry is plying every ten minutes—sh have appeared in the high streets, and, up the whole, Balmain still retains all its form character for health, economy, and situati with the additional recommendation of a m respectable neighbourhood and NO TAX

Terms.—Ten per cent. cash deposit, and residue at 3 and 6 months from the day Sale.

Further particulars may be ascertained applying to the Auctioneer, or to Mr. Thon Turner, Agent, King-street, between Woolley's and the Mart, King street.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by aucti THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
At his Rooms, 489, George-street,

Eleven bags about 14 cwt. sugar
Two chests tea.

ALSO,

A quantity of stuffed birds, one double-ba gun, one double-barrel pistol, one Vol battery, one electric machine, one chest, &c.

Terms, cash. 1

CARRIAGE HORSE, AND TIM PONY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell b tion, at his Rooms, Georg

THIS DAY,
at twelve o'clock precisely

One light chestnut carriage hors and in good and rising 7 years
One Timor Pony—mare.

ALSO,

About five cwt. bacon, and a nial hams.

Terms, cash. 188

OBSERVE!

MOST EXTENSIVE SALE PROPERTY.

Important to Merchants requiring exte water-side premises; Capitalists see secure and profitable investment for mo and to Speculators generally desirou purchasing large properties for subdivi and re-sale.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favo with instructions from the Mortga to sell by public auction, the following desirable situate and extremely valuable perties, on

MONDAY, the 29th Day of JULY, 18
At 12 o'clock precisely,

At his Rooms, 489, George-street, under very advantageous terms, viz.: "fifteen cent cash deposit upon the fall of the ham and the residue of the purchase money t main upon mortgage for a term to be ag upon by the purchasers."

LOT No. 1.

Allotment on the east side of Glouce street, extending through to Cambri street, fifty-three feet frontage, by eig five feet deep, or thereabouts, with an stone house thereon, formerly known a "Rising Sun," public house.

LOT No. 2.

Allotment of Land situate in James's on the east side of George-street, which is erected, and now standing the three houses.

LOT No. 3.

Allotment of Land containing by admea ment thirty-four perches, more or situate in Sussex street, and bounded east by that street, on the north by ment No 15, and on the south by allot No. 4, upon which is erected two cottages.

Descriptions from title deeds may be and other particulars obtained, at the off the auctioneer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 27th June,
M[illegible] v. Marshall.

ON WED[illegible]AY (this day), 3rd at noon, at [illegible]ondon Tavern, the Sl will cause to be sold, all the right, title terest, and estate, of the above defendan and to the cutter *Comet*, as she now lie Sydney Harbour, unless this executio previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8466 Under Sh

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 28, 18
Cleeve v. Lee.

ON WEDNESDAY (this day), July at noon, at the London Tavern, Syd the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the ri title, interest, and estate of the above de dant, in and to all that piece or parcel of l situate at Burwood, on the Parramatta R containing about three roods and sevent perches: bounded on the north by Arn on the east by Lot 11; on the south by Tip on the west by a new road from the Pa matta to the Liverpool Road, one hun and ten feet: unless this execution is viously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
8519 Under Sheri

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Wednesday, July 3.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Lang to move an address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that there may be laid upon the table of this house, a copy of such correspondence as may have taken place in the case of a complaint preferred against Captain Fyans, Commissioner of Crown Lands in the District of Port Phillip, by Alexander Sprot, Esq., a gentleman holding a depasturing license in that district, to the Superintendent of Port Phillip.
2. Mr. Windeyer to move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Jury Laws.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of the Governor's Message on District Councils' Bill.

Thursday, July 4.

1. Law of Libel Bill; second reading.
2. Hawkers and Pedlars' Bill; second reading.
3. Apprentices' Bill; second reading.

Friday, July 5.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Bland to move, that the Petition presented by him on the 19th instant, from certain Masters and Journeymen Printers, be taken into consideration.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Customs' Bill; second reading.

Wednesday, July 24.

1. Catarrh in Sheep Act continuation Bill; second reading.

Thursday, August 8.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Lang to move, that a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the requisite steps may be taken for the speedy and entire separation of the District of Port Phillip from the Territory of New South Wales, and its erection into a separate and independent colony.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

(Ordered by the Council to be printed, 27th June, 1844.)

Return to an Address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated the 30th May, 1844, requesting his Excellency the Governor would be pleased to lay before the Council—"A copy of all correspondence between the Governor of New South Wales, and the Principal Secretaries of State for the colonies, on the subject of the establishment of District Councils, and other Corporate Bodies within this colony."

The only Despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the establishment of District Councils, is that of the 5th September, 1842, in which these Councils are alluded to, as forming part of the Constitution given to the Colony, by the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, and this Despatch was laid before the Council, at its first meeting, in August, 1843. No Despatch on the subject of District Councils, was addressed by the Governor of New South Wales to any Secretary of State, prior to the receipt in the Colony of the said Act of Parliament. The following correspondence however took place in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, in respect to the Bills which were laid by the Governor, before the late Legislative Council, for the Incorporation of the Towns of Sydney and Melbourne, and the election, in Country Districts, of Commissioners of Police, and Public Works.

No. 1.

Extract from Lord John Russell's Despatch, to Sir George Gipps, No. 88, of the 28th June, 1840.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch No. 162, of the 2nd December last, enclosing the Financial Statements and Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the colony under your government, for the year 1839-40, together with a copy of the Act for appropriating the Revenue.

[illegible] Minute on the Finance for the year [illegible]40, has attracted my serious attention. [illegible] have pointed out very forcibly the policy [illegible]tice of charging local expenses and local [illegible]ts on local rates; and many of [illegible]servations, appear to me to be marked [illegible] large and enlightened comprehension of [illegible] true interests of the colony.

No. 2.

Extract from Sir George Gipps' Despatch, to Lord John Russell, dated the 17th July, 1840.

The main, and I believe I may say, the only source of discontent in the colony, is the long pending question of the payment by the colony of the whole of the expenses of its Police and Gaols; it is the never-ceasing cause of nearly all the abuse which is heaped upon Her Majesty's Government and myself; indeed I scarcely have had any difficulty to contend with, that may not be traced to this source. Not having had a reply as yet to any of my Despatches on Finance, I am obliged, in answer to the demands which are constantly made to me for explanations, as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government in respect to this subject, to refer to the Despatch of Lord Glenelg, No. 208, of the 4th September, 1838, and to say, that I consider the determination of Her Majesty's Government, as communicated to me therein, to be conclusive.

The excessive anxiety manifested in the colony for the application of the whole of the Land Revenue to the purposes of immigration, may be traced also, in a great measure, to the same cause,—inasmuch as the hope is indulged by many, that if the Home Government could be made to redeem its supposed pledges as to the expenditure of the Land Revenue, it would be forced, as a consequence thereupon, to take back upon itself the expenses of the Police and Gaol Establishments of the colony; whilst on the other hand I have pointed out to them, that the only consequence would be, that the colonists would have to impose new taxes upon themselves, in order to meet these expenses. This was particularly explained in the Address to the Council which I transmitted to your Lordship on the 29th May last, with my despatch No. 66, and wherein I announced my attention to propose, that each district should pay at least a portion of its own Police expenses; and also of the expense of constructing and keeping in repair Public Works, Roads, Buildings, &c. A Bill, a copy of which is enclosed, to effect this object, was accordingly presented by me to the Council on the 4th June last; but on the question of its second reading, which came on upon the 14th instant, the Bill was rejected—every unofficial member of the Council voting against it.

No. 3.

Extract from Sir George Gipps' despatch to Lord John Russell, No. 98, of the 1st August, 1840.

Your Lordship will have observed, that in my Address to the Council, which was transmitted with my Despatch of the 29th May last, No. 66, I stated it to be my intention to introduce a Bill, to cause each district of the colony to pay some portion of the expenses incurred within its limits, for Police and Gaols; and also to provide for the construction and maintenance of high roads and public works; and I have now to report, that I accordingly introduced, early in the session, a Bill to this effect, a copy of which I enclose. On its second reading, however, this Bill was rejected, and I have, in consequence, been obliged to resort to other means to supply the deficiency in our revenue, which is caused by the whole expense of police and gaols being thrown upon the colony.

The method which I have adopted is explained by the present Minute, and may briefly be recapitulated as follows:—

1. To charge upon the land fund the expenses of the survey and sale of land, and the expenses on account of the aborigines.

2. To cover the expense of erecting churches by sales of portions of the lands which were formerly the property of the Church and School Corporation.

3. To enforce payment of a portion of the outstanding quit-rents.

4. To raise the duties on spirits and imported goods, as the Council is authorised to do by the 3rd George IV., ch. 96, s. 2, and the 9th George IV., ch. 83, ss. 26 and 27.

Two reasons were prominently set forth in the Council for the rejection of the Bill which I have alluded to.

1st. That it was a measure expressly introduced to provide for the police, the expense of which, or at least a portion of it, the Council has always maintained should be borne by the Home Government.

2ndly. That the Council not being a Representative Body, ought not to impose any taxes on the people.

That the former reason, however, operated more strongly than the other, may be inferred from the fact, that I have since been requested by the Council to introduce the same bill, as far as it relates to the highways; and that accordingly I have again presented it, striking out only so much of it as relates to the police.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE GIPPS.

No. 4.

Copy of a Despatch from Sir George Gipps to Lord John Russell, No. 120, of the 26th August, 1840.

Government House,
Sydney, 26th August, 1840.

My Lord,—In the Address with which I opened the present Session of the Legislative Council, and which was transmitted with my Despatch of the 29th May last, No. 66, your Lordship may have observed that I intimated my intention of laying before the Council a Bill for the establishment of Municipal Corporations. I now transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Bill which I accordingly presented to the Council, but which, for reasons hereafter to be mentioned, has not yet passed into a law.

Your Lordship is aware that, in addition to the general arguments in favour of Corporations, set forth in my opening Address, a strong necessity exists for a measure of this nature, in order to relieve the local Government from a portion, at least, of the very heavy expenses which have hitherto been incurred by it in the town of Sydney, for purposes which, I believe, in every other town of equal importance in the British Empire, are provided for out of Corporate Funds, and superintended by Municipal Authorities.

In the last four years, no less a sum than £111,418 has been expended in this way; that is to say, £54,997 for Police—and £56,421 for general purposes, such as lighting, paving, cleansing, and improving the town.

One of the professed objects of the measure being, therefore, to force the people of Sydney to take a portion of these expenses on themselves, your Lordship will not be surprised to hear, that, though the introduction of Municipal Institutions was acknowledged to be very desirable, a great deal of ill-disguised opposition was offered to the Bill. By some it was urged, that being a taxing Bill, the present Council, which is not a representative body, was incompetent to pass it, and that it ought to be postponed until the colony should be in possession of the long-expected new constitution; by others it was said, that the offer of a Corporation for Sydney should be rejected, unless accompanied with a large endowment of Land or Money: a question also arose as to the extent to which the Municipal authorities were to have control over the Police of the Town; and I am sorry to add, that on the subject of the qualifications to be required, both on the part of the electors and the elected, the old animosities between the two parties in the colony, called emancipist and free emigrant, were revived.

The 5th clause of the Bill proposed to admit persons, who had come to the colony as convicts, to vote at elections of Town Councillors, provided that they had been free of their sentences for three years. The 30th clause, as originally framed, excluded the same persons altogether from being elected; but, before the Bill was laid down before the Council, though after it was printed, I allowed some words (in manuscript) to be added to the clause, making them eligible, provided they have been free of their sentence for seven years.

Soon after the Bill was laid upon the table, Counsel was heard, on the petition of the class of persons called emancipists, against the restrictions of three and seven years respectively contained in these clauses; but it was not until about two months afterwards, nor until the Bill had proceeded in Committee as far as the 28th clause, that opposite or anti-emancipist party petitioned to be heard in reply. I opposed, in Council, the prayer of their petition; first, on the ground that they came too late; and secondly, that I did not remember, that in England, Counsel had ever been heard by either House of Parliament against the removal of the disabilities under which Roman Catholics laboured, or of those which were imposed on Dissenters, as well as Catholics, by the test and Corporation Acts; that it appeared to me still more objectionable to hear counsel in favour of creating new disabilities; and there would be, moreover, in my opinion, something revolting and ungenerous in so doing. On a division, however, it was decided, by a majority of one, that counsel should be heard; several members alleging that, as they had heard counsel on one side, they thought themselves bound in fairness to do so on the other. The result of this division caused me to withdraw the Bill, for I feared it would be impossible to proceed further with it, and to hear Counsel in favour of the exclusion of the emancipists, without producing much agitation in the colony, whilst no delay in the main object of the measure would necessarily be incurred by postponing it for a session, there being a clause in the Bill preventing it coming into operation until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be signified upon it.

In withdrawing the Bill, I explained that I should seek your Lordship's instructions upon some of the most material points involved in it, and that I hoped at no distant date to introduce it again to the Council.

Before I proceed to the points on which I have to ask for instructions, it may be necessary for me to explain, generally, the nature of the measure. It is modelled very closely upon the English Corporation Act, 5th and 6th Wm. IV. c. 76; and follows that Act, as far as it is applicable (under the 141st clause of it) to the incorporation of new Boroughs. The principal deviations from the English Act are the following:—

Clause 5.—The Household Qualification, originally proposed to be £10, was raised in Committee to £30, on account of the extreme dearness of house-rent, not only in Sydney, but throughout the colony. In the Committee this clause was also further altered, by striking out the proviso respecting persons who had been convicts, and making a residence of three years necessary for all persons without distinction. This, however, is not a departure from the English Act, but rather an adherence to the principle of it.

Clause 30.—The qualification for a Councillor, or an Alderman, is proposed to be the possession of property to the amount of £1000 in large boroughs, and £500 in smaller ones. The Bill only proceeded in Committee as far as the 28th clause; had it reached the 30th, I have little doubt that the qualification would have been considerably raised, in the same way as the household qualification in the 5th clause was increased. Had the Committee come to this clause, I have also good reason to believe, that the proviso respecting Emancipists would have been carried; that is to say, the proviso which makes them eligible when their sentences shall have been expired seven years, but not sooner; and I must acknowledge that this appears to me a fair compromise between total exclusion, demanded by one party, and unrestricted admission contended for by the other. The majority, however, of the unofficial Members would have been in favour of entire exclusion, in the proportion, I believe, of five to two.

Clause 46.—In England, under the 57th clause of the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 76, the Mayor alone is, *ex officio*, a Magistrate. I proposed that the Aldermen should be Magistrates also, in order to give greater dignity to the office, and to induce persons of consideration in the colony to enter the Corporations.

I now proceed to the points on which I feel it necessary to seek instructions from your Lordship, before I again introduce the Bill to the Council.

1. The way in which Charters are to be issued, or whether Charters are necessary at all.

To wait for a Charter from Her Majesty would lead to a delay of a year at least, after the passing of the Bill; and I find by Blackstone, book i., sec. 18, (vol i., p. 473, octavo edition of 1809) that the Queen may delegate to any of Her subjects the power of granting Charters. I do not, I believe, at present possess the power of issuing a Charter, but, under this opinion of Blackstone, I presume it could be granted to me. On the other hand it does not seem to me clear that a Charter, in addition to an Act of Council, is absolutely necessary; and I find that the City of Toronto was incorporated by an Act of the Local Legislature in 1834 (4th Wm. IV., c. 23) without any mention of a Charter being made in it.

2. On the eligibility of persons who came to the Colony as Convicts, or Emancipists, as they are usually called, to seats in the Council.

The concession to this class of persons, of the elective franchise, under the 5th clause of the Bill, may be considered, I think, as settled; but their admission to the Town Council will be strongly contested, and the more so if Aldermen, under the 47th clause, are to be Justices of the Peace.

The arguments in favour of the admission of emancipists are grounded, first, on general expediency, or on the cruelty and impolicy of their exclusion; and, secondly, on the alleged illegality of their exclusion, since, by the Acts of the Imperial Parliament named in the margin, persons who have been pardoned, or who have undergone their sentences, are restored to all the rights of free men.

The sentiments which I myself expressed were, that notwithstanding the Acts of Parliament quoted, it was in my opinion competent to the Legislature to exclude them, if the circumstances of the colony, or any consideration of policy required it; and that if any danger existed of persons of this class being elected in sufficient numbers, to form in any Town Council an emancipist interest, or to raise up opposite factions within it (as might have been apprehended some twenty, or even ten years ago), I should have been in favour of their exclusion; but that under existing circumstances, when by the progress of free immigration, the colony is fast losing its convict character, and the election of not more than two or three emancipists into any Town Council is apprehended by any one, I was disposed to think the time to be come, when it would be for the advantage of the colony to admit them.

Without being in possession of your Lordship's opinions on the subject, I did not like to press my own views with greater earnestness; and I have moreover, ever since my arrival in the colony, endeavoured to stand neuter between the two parties which formerly agitated it, feeling assured, that the natural progress of the colony must fast sweep away all grounds for dissention among them.

I further, however, ventured to say in Council, that in my opinion even though emancipists were allowed to be elected into the Town Councils, the principle of double election involved in the 26th clause, would in all probability effectually prevent any person of that class from ever being chosen an alderman, the alderman being elected by the Council, and not by the whole constituency of the borough. The possible evil, therefore, of an emancipist becoming a magistrate, by virtue of his office of alderman, did not appear to me to be a very formidable one; and I referred to a Despatch from Lord Bathurst to Sir Thomas Brisbane, dated the 29th July, 1823, No. 29, to show, that although no emancipist has of late years been placed in the Commission of the Peace, no absolute prohibition to their appointment to the magistracy has ever existed.

The next point on which I feel the want of instructions from your Lordship, is that of the Police.

The Bill proposes to retain the management of the Police in the hands of Government, though a considerable portion of the funds necessary for the maintenance of it, is to be raised by rates on the respective towns or boroughs. This is, as far as I am informed, the course pursued, or intended to be pursued, in the new boroughs of England, and is also the principle on which the Metropolitan Police is constituted under the 10th Geo. IV., c. 44; and in the same way as assistance is given to the Metropolitan Police by an annual grant from Parliament, I proposed that some assistance should be given annually to Sydney, and probably to other towns, as without it the inhabitants could scarcely bear the very heavy expense, which in every town it is necessary to incur on account of the Police.

In various Despatches I have pointed out to your Lordship, that the principal difficulties which I have to contend with in the Administration of this Government, are connected with the maintenance and control of the Police; that I should, therefore, as far as the ease of my Government, or my personal comfort is concerned, be anxious to get rid of the entire control of the Police, or to trust as much as possible of the management of it to the local authorities. Your Lordship will readily believe: but at the same time, an imperative sense of duty forces me to say, that I doubt whether, in the present state of the colony it be not absolutely necessary for its welfare, that the control of the Police should be retained in the hands of the Executive.

Your Lordship will observe, that the Bill does not propose to give to any Corporation a Court of Quarter Sessions, nor any separate Jurisdiction; in Sydney a separate Jurisdiction would be attended with considerable additional expense, and is not, I think, at all wanted; in smaller towns it would be a burthen which they could not bear.

I have now, I believe, touched upon every point of interest which has been raised during the discussion of this Bill, except that of the funds or resources which the different Corporations are to have at their command.

A claim to the disposal of all Crown Lands within the borough, was set forth in the public prints; but met with no support in the Council, and is, I consider, altogether inadmissible.

If it be found that any assistance is necessary in order to set the Corporate Body in motion in any Town, I am disposed to think it should be given in money by vote of the Legislative Council; and that in the same way assistance should, if necessary, be given from year to year, though I doubt whether permanent assistance can, or ought to be expected for any purpose but the maintenance of the Police, the lighting, cleansing, and paving of a Town, being properly a local charge, as well as the payment of the salaries of the Officers of the Corporation, and the upholding of Municipal Buildings.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE GIPPS.

The Right Honorable Lord John Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 5.

Despatch from Sir George Gipps to Lord John Russell, No. 121, of the 26th of August, 1840.

Government House, Sydney, August 26, 1840.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 1st instant, No. 98, I reported to your Lordship the rejection of the Bill which I introduced early in the present session of the Legislative Council, for making each district in the colony pay a portion of its own expenses for police and public works; and at the same time I stated, that I had been requested again to present the same bill—striking out the parts which related to the police.

I now beg to inform your Lordship, that I accordingly presented the bill a second time, with the alterations which are marked in the enclosed copy of it. As, however, the sixth clause of the bill involved the same question as to the eligibility of persons who have been convicts, which led to the postponement of the Municipal Corporation Bill, reported in my despatch of this day's date, No. 120, I beg further to inform your Lordship, that I felt the same necessity for postponing the consideration of it, and that it has accordingly been withdrawn for the present session.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE GIPPS.

To the Right Honorable Lord John Russell.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell to Sir George Gipps, No. 312, of the 21st July, 1841.

Downing-street, 21st July, 1841.

Sir,—I have had under my consideration Despatches, No. 120 and 121, of the 20th of August last, enclosing copies of two Bills which you had introduced into the Legislative Council of New South Wales:—the one to provide for the establishment and regulation of Municipal Corporations within the territory of New South Wales—the other to authorise the election of commissioners of highways and other public works in the Colony of New South Wales; both which Bills you had withdrawn, in consequence of the difficulties raised to the qualification of the emancipist portion of the community, to vote and to hold offices under the provisions of such enactments.

I regard those Bills as judicious and well considered measures, and I regret the defeat of them.

The course of events during the late Session rendered it impossible for me to propose to Parliament any measure for the improvement of the Government of New South Wales, either in its Municipal or Legislative institutions.

I enclose an Act which was passed towards the close of the Session, to provide for the Government of New South Wales, under the present form for another year.

Without the express authority of Parliament, there is certainly not inherent in the Crown or the Local Government the power necessary for creating Municipal Institutions for such purposes as those which you contemplated.

Doubts appear to have been raised by some persons in the colony as to the competency even of the Local Legislature as now constituted, to enact such a law. It appears to me, that there can be no sufficient grounds for such an opinion.

Parliament has confided to the Legislature of New South Wales powers of legislation as ample as are enjoyed by the Legislative body of any other British colony. In all other colonies these powers have been understood to be sufficiently ample to justify the creation of Municipal Corporations. Of this very recent examples may be found in Canada, Jamaica, Guiana, South Australia, and in several other of the colonial dependencies of this country. The competency of those Local Legislatures to make such enactments, has not been doubted by the legal advisers of the Crown, either at home or abroad, or by the British Courts of Justice, or by any other person for whose opinion on such subjects, peculiar authority is to be claimed.

I would, therefore, wish, that you would resume the subject, and induce the Legislative Assembly to enact the Municipal and the Police Bills, in the form in which they were originally introduced; adding a schedule to the Municipal Corporations' Bill, which should specify the towns in which such Corporations would be established.

I trust that the wish to create invidious distinctions, between one class of the local society and another, will yield to argument, or at all events to time.

The danger which a few years ago might be apprehended from the preponderence of an emancipist interest—if it may be so termed—even if it were real then, will soon become entirely visionary.

Nothing can now give a separate importance to that class, but the attempt to proscribe them.

When you again introduce those Bills, I wish you to allow them to be formally rejected, rather than mutilate or withdraw them.

I have, &c.,
J. RUSSELL.

To Governor Sir George Gipps, &c., &c., &c.

No. 7.

Copy of a Despatch from Sir George Gipps, to Lord Stanley, No. 139, of the 5th August, 1842.

Government House, 5th August, 1843.

My Lord,—With reference to Lord John Russell's Despatch No. 312, of the 21st July, 1841, and the prior correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the proposed Incorporation of the Towns of Sydney and Melbourne, I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that the Corporation Bill of Sydney passed on the 20th ultimo, though not without considerable opposition. The Bill to Incorporate the Town of Melbourne has also been read a second time, and will pass without further difficulty.

I regret however to say, that the Bill which I introduced for the purpose of providing by local assessments for a portion of the expenses of Police and Public Works in each District of this Colony, was thrown out on the second reading.

The Corporation Acts will shortly be forwarded by me in the usual manner, for the Gracious allowance of Her Majesty.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE GIPPS.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, &c., &c., &c.

No. 8.

Extract from Sir George Gipps' Despatch to Lord Stanley, No. 93, of the 17th June, 1843.

I cannot conclude without expressing to your Lordship, my grateful sense of the support which will be afforded to me in the Colony, at the present important juncture, by the general tenor of your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th December, 1842,* giving, as it does, the stamp of your Lordship's authority to the policy, which I have ever been steadily endeavouring to establish since my arrival in New South Wales,—the policy I mean, which I announced to the Legislative Council on the 23rd July, 1839, in a Minute which met the approval of Lord John Russell, (as conveyed to me in His Lordship's Despatch, No. 88, of the 28th June, 1840): and the same which induced me to bring twice before the Legislative Council, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the establishment of District Councils in the colony—the very measure, that is to say, spoken of with approbation by your Lordship, and which I am now on the point of carrying into effect, under the powers conveyed to me by the 41st and succeeding sections of the Act for the Government of New South Wales, 5th and 6th Victoria, ch. 76.

No. 9.

Extract from Lord Stanley's Despatch, to Sir George Gipps, No. 124, of the 10th August, 1843.

The Acts Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9, relating to the Incorporations of the Towns of Sydney and of Melbourne, provide in those particular cases for the same objects for which provision is made throughout the colony generally, by the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and feeling uncertain as to the course it may have been thought expedient to take on the receipt of the Imperial Statute, I have not thought proper to advise Her Majesty to make any order on the subject of those Acts.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.

Explanatory Remarks on Returns connected with the Estates of the late Church and School Corporation, laid before the Legislative Council.

Return A.

This Return gives the actual distribution of the Church and School Estates on the 1st January, 1844. The first column shows the amount of land appearing in the several Deeds of Grant to the late Church and School Corporation; the second, the real quantity laid down by recent and more accurate surveys. This latter column may, at a future period, be still further modified; the re-surveys having with few exceptions, been consequent on sub-dividing portions of land. As sub-division was not deemed necessary in every case; so re-surveys have not uniformly taken place. The land appropriated, or finally alienated, divides itself into three classes:—land sold and paid for—land granted, which includes Glebes, Sites of School Houses, grants to individuals, &c.,—and land which has been withdrawn, subsequent to the issue of the Deeds of Grant. The column headed as land "held under arrangements with the Corporation," embraces portions which have been leased, and those which have been disposed of by that Corporate Body on terms of credit. The conditions in the latter case have not been completed. On the due fulfilment of these, the final appropriation of the land must depend. The columns denoting the amount of lands leased, include the leases for 21 years in force on the 1st January, 1844; as also the lands held on Annual Occupation License at the same period. A separate Return C, shows the leases granted for 21 years between the 20th January, 1841, when the system of leasing Church and School Lands for a lengthened term may be said to have commenced; and the 3rd January, 1843, when the practice ceased, in compliance with the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36. That Return calls for explanatory remarks, which will bear upon the subject more fully. The last column of this Return is that of the unoccupied Church and School Lands. It will be seen by Return A, and its summary, that the quantity of land originally granted, as laid down by the surveys on which the Return is based, amounts to 448,265 acres, 2 roods, and 19 perches. Of this amount, 16,835 acres, 12 perches, have been alienated. There remains 431,430 acres, 2 roods, and 7 perches, as Church and School Lands reverted to, and now held by, the Crown, under the charge of the present Agent.

Return B.

Return B shows the amount of Revenue derivable from the actual distribution of the Church and School Lands on the 1st January, 1844, and comprises three heads. The first is that of lands held under arrangements made with the corporation, which portion of the rental chiefly arises from interest payable on balances of purchase money still due. On these the rates of interest chargeable, is 5 per cent. per annum. The leases for 21 years, with the proceeds therefrom, are more fully entered into in Return C. The minimum upset price of the Annual Occupation Licenses, which form the third item of the Return, has been five pounds per section.

Return C.

The first sale by public auction of 21 years leases of Church and School Lands, took place on the 20th January, 1841. The leases were made determinable at the option of the tenant, at the end of either 7 or 14 years, the rental increasing at each of these terms, by the addition of one half the annual rent of the first term—(ratio 4, 6, 8, per acre.) The rent was stipulated to be payable in advance, and the 10 per cent. deposit payable at the sale, was subsequently augmented to 50 per cent., a change that acted beneficially in preventing fictitious purchases, which were still further checked by a power afterwards conceded to the Agent, of leasing such lands by private contract at the upset price, as were not bid for at the Auction. The remainder of the first year's rent in advance, was paid one month after the day of sale. At first view, it would appear that making the leases determinable at these intermediate periods, at the option of the tenant only, divested the Crown as lessor, of a fair reciprocal advantage; but it was justly considered, that such a power in the Crown to terminate the lease otherwise than at the expiration of the full term, would tend to check improvements on the part of the lessee, the full benefit of which the Crown would ultimately reap. A striking feature inherent in the system of long leases is, that whilst for the purposes of the settler, it confers the permanency of a purchase, the duration allowing great outlays to be reimbursed, it does not at an early stage cramp his means, by forcing him to lock up his capital in land; but gives him full scope to invest it in stock, buildings, or improvements. A tenant from year to year can neither fence, build, cultivate, nor reclaim his land. The interest of the lessee or his successors could only be affected:—first, by the Crown selling the land in fee subject to the lease; second, by the Crown alienating the land at the end of the term. In either case, if sufficient time and notice were given, the lessee might enter into fair competition with other purchasers—enjoying an advantage not shared by them, of actual possession. During the two years that the system was in operation, the leases were readily taken up. The average rent for the first term of the whole amount taken, is 6½d. per acre, per annum; which gives, as the average rental of the square mile, first term £18, second term £27, and third term of years, £36 per annum. Other facts will illustrate the great increase of Revenue derivable from long leases.

The Church and School Estates in the county of Camden (11,518 acres,) were leased in 1839 on Annual Occupation License, at a rental of £64 11s. 5d.

(11,518 acres,) were leased in 1840 on Annual Occupation License, at a rental of £30 16s. 1d.

(11,518 acres) were leased in 1842 on leases for 21 years, at a rental of £309 9s. 1d.

3840 acres, in the parish of Ovingham, were leased in 1839 on Annual Occupation License, for £6.

3840 acres, in the parish of Ovingham, were leased in 1841, on 21 years' lease, at a rental of £64.

1908 acres, in the parish of Wolfingham, were let to one individual, for four consecutive years as follows:—

1908 acres, in the parish of Wolfingham, in 1839, annual occupation license, £2 19s. 8d.

1908 acres, in the parish of Wolfingham, in 1840, annual occupation license, £11 18s. 0d.

1908 acres, in the parish of Wolfingham, in 1841, annual occupation license, £14 18s. 2d.

1908 acres, in the parish of Wolfingham, in 1842, 21 years lease, £47 14s.

Of the parish of Middlehope, one party rented 1560 acres, in 1839, on annual occupation license, for £2 8s. 9d.

The same land now brings a rental, 1560 acres, in 1842, on 21 years' lease, of £131 8s. 4d.; and the same individual now holds on this tenure 368 acres, for which he pays an annual rent of £59 16s. 8d.

830 acres, in the parish of Prospect, were let in the year 1839, on annual occupation license, for £5 10s.

830 acres in the parish of Prospect, were let, in 1842, on 21 years' lease, for £103 15s.

2322 acres, in the parish of Gosforth, leased in 1839, on annual occupation license, for £3 12s. 7d.

893 acres only of the same land, in the parish of Gosforth, leased in 1842, on 21 years' lease, for £227 10s. 10d.

The years 1839 and 1840 may be said to have been years of prosperity. In 1841, the general Colonial depression had commenced. With reference to the Church and School Lands, that might on a change of the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 36, be brought forward for 21 years' leasing, great expense has already been incurred in surveying and sub-dividing a portion of these, with this object in view, and no further expenditure would here be required. In two instances, an outlay would be necessary to render the land available. In the county of Gloucester, where a slip of land 50 miles in length, and about 3½ miles in breadth, adjoins the Australian Agricultural Company's Grant of 437,102 acres, there is no road except through the Company's property. Were a road laid down through this Church and School Estate, (and the Surveyor-General has already reported favourably on the project), not only would this portion be available for lease, but Village Reserves might be formed on the Rivers Karuah, Barrington, and Gloucester; the demand for Crown Land in the county of Macquarie would be increased, and greater facilities of access afforded to the Liverpool Plains, and to the River Peel. The other case is that of the parish of Botany, where 3767 acres remain unappropriated and unproductive. The Deputy Surveyor-General, reporting upon this, has recommended that bush roads should at once be opened through this land. If this were done, and the cost would be comparatively trifling, the soil and bushwood being both light; there is no doubt that the land, on being sub-divided into allotments, would be readily taken for a term of years, and yield a very considerable rental. Supposing the remainder of the Church and School Lands to be leased on the proposed system, there would be available about 300,000 ac. At the average of 6½d. per acre, per annum and at the increasing ratio, the rental for these would be £8437 10s. for the first term; £12,656 5s. for the second term; £16,875 for the last term of years. If this be added to the rental shown by Return C, the whole Revenue to be thus derived would be as follows:—first term £12,028 14s. 8d.: second term £18,042 2s.; third term £24,057 9s. 4d. 428,000 acres, say 669 sections, let at £5 per section on Occupation License, (and this is generally said to be far too high an upset price,) would give an unvarying rental of £3345 per annum, and the larger amount on the first plan, would be more readily realised, than this sum by the annual leases. One branch of the subject, which may be of great importance and commensurate interest, is not embraced in these Returns, viz.:—First, the value of the lands if sold in fee subject to the leases; second, the value of the land if sold for a term of lease only, the purchaser having the advantage of the arrangements already made by the Crown.

W. H. CHRISTIE.
Agent of Church and School Lands

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*Laid before the Legislative Council in 1843, and printed as No. 3 of the Papers relating to the Supreme Court Establishment and General Registry.—Page 309.

COIN.

Return of Coin in the Colonial Treasury, the Military Chest, and the several Banks, on the 31st December, in each year, from 1836 to 1843.

YEAR.	Colonial Treasury.	Military Chest.	Banks.	Totals.	Increase on previous year.	Decrease on previous year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1836	218,630 0 0	......	202,090 2 11	420,720 2 11		
1837	245,250 0 0	......	182,182 11 6	427,432 11 6	6,712 8 7	
1838	163,000 0 0	......	357,127 11 5	520,127 11 5	92,694 19 11	
1839	124,100 0 0	......	391,969 16 7	516,069 16 7	......	4,057 14 10
1840	38,900 0 0	49,151 18 9	309,529 15 0	397,581 13 9	......	118,488 2 10
1841	25,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	427,624 17 9	462,624 17 9	65,043 4 0	
1842	Nil.	32,409 14 5	442,980 4 3	475,389 18 8	12,765 0 11	
1843	Nil.	3,000 0 0	420,972 0 5	423,972 0 5	......	51,417 18 3

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 25TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY, 1844.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER.				ATTACHED THERMOMETER.				DETACHED THERMOMETER.				WET THERM. AT 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
		8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.			
Tuesday 25	9	29·600	29·596	29·594	29·592	53	57	54	54	46	52	47	44	49	......	Westerly
Wednesday 26	10	29·602	29·620	29·644	29·706	53	58	56	55	47	52	50	46	48	......	W., W.S.W.
Thursday 27	11	29·738	29·811	29·852	29·900	53	58	57	58	47	57	50	50	52	0·01	W.S.W., S.W., S. by W., S.
Friday 28	12	29·990	30·021	30·044	30·052	53	62	59	60	49	58	54	48	51	0·02	W.S.W., S., S.W.
Saturday 29	13	30·131	30·129	30·130	30·151	53	57	56	55	45	54	52	47	49	1·57	S.W. by W., S.S.W.
Sunday 30	○ 4·21' P.M.	30·158	30·121	30·118	30·120	55	60	57	56	52	56	52	50	52	1·31	S.W., S.S.E., S.S.W.
Monday 1	15	30·118	30·121	30·125	30·128	53	57	56	57	50	52	51	50	52	0·77	S.W. N.W., W.S.W., S.W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 25.—A very strong sharp west wind through this day; between three and four o'clock blew with great violence: after sunset gradually fell to quite a light wind; and after nine again rose, and blew very heavily all night. Bright clear atmosphere day and night.

Wednesday, 26.—Strong sharp breezes throughout this day and night. Bright clear sky.

Thursday, 27.—Continued to blow very hard and keen from south-westward during the forenoon of this day. Clear, early part, then clouds began to gather up from south-south-west. At noon wind shifted to south by west, with a squall, and veered due south before one o'clock, and blew hard P.M. Toward sunset clouds heavily overspread zenith, and some light showers of rain fell. Night moderate,—cloudy.

Friday, 28.—Fresh cold wind all day,—veered from west-south-west (early) to southward A.M., and reverted during the day to south-west, and moderated in the evening; some passing showers between eight and nine A.M., after which cleared, and continued clear day and night.

Saturday, 29.—Light south-westerly breezes early, with blue sky: A.M. freshened, got more southerly, and sky became overcast. Evening, clouds gathered densely over, and rain set in and continued almost incessant through the night, at one time descending in literal torrents. Scarcely any wind.

Sunday, 30.—Moderate wind from eastward of south, early; about eight got back west of south, light for the most part all the day. Rain continued through the day, in a rapid succession of showers, some very heavy. After one o'clock an interval of sunshine. Toward sundown grew very thick, and rain set in heavily, and continued all night with but brief intermission.

Monday, July 1.—Wind quite light all day. Atmosphere densely charged with nimbi, and rain continued in heavy showers, with brief fair intervals, and occasional gleams of sunshine. Between eight and nine o'clock this evening, a phenomenon of rare occurrence, viz.—a complete lunar rainbow, was distinctly visible; each colour, at its extremities in particular, was faintly but beautifully discernible. The moon at the time, shone brightly at about 35° above the eastern horizon, the western hemisphere being dark, with nimbi bearing up, and a foggy scud was flying swiftly over, as it were sweeping the earth. Shortly afterward, rain set in again with violence for a while, then ceased, and but little rain fell in the night.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL'S BILL.

To His Excellency Sir George Gipps.

Sir,—As one of those who are desirous of seeing proper laws enacted, I should feel obliged if your Excellency would put the following questions to the Law Officers of the Crown with respect to the Bill, at present before the Legislative Council, to amend the District Councils:—

1st. Why they propose to enact *that the districts so incorporated shall be capable in law of suing and being sued*—seeing that by the law of England every *Corporation* when legally *formed and named*, (as the District Councils no doubt have been), has certain powers, rights, and capacities *necessarily and inseparably incident* to it, which incidents, as soon as a Corporation is duly elected, *are tacitly annexed of course*, and one of which incidents is *to sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded, grant or receive, by its Corporate name, and do all other acts as natural persons may*?" 1 *Bla. Com.* 475.

2nd. Why they propose to enact that the said districts so incorporated shall be capable in law *of purchasing and holding land and tenements*, situate within the limits of such district, for the use of the inhabitants of the same—seeing that by the common law it always was necessary for Corporations to have a license *in mortmain* from the Crown to enable them to purchase lands. 2 *Bla. Com.* 269. And seeing further that there is a certain statute *de religiosis*, 7 *Edw.* 1, which provides, that no person, religious or other whatsoever, should buy or sell or receive under pretence of a gift, or term of years, or any other title whatsoever, nor should by any other art or ingenuity appropriate to himself any lands or tenements in mortmain, under pain of forfeiture as therein mentioned; and seeing further that in order to get over this statute, it was always necessary to procure a license from the Crown, which license, since the revolution, is issued under the authority of the statute 7 and 8 W., III., c. 37, *vide* any work on real property law *passim*.

3rd. Why they propose to enact that each of the said districts shall be capable of *making and entering into such contracts and agreements as may be necessary for the exercise of its corporate functions, and that the powers aforesaid shall be exercised by and through and in the name of the Council of every such district*:—Seeing that the same reason which renders the enactment mentioned in the first of these queries unnecessary and absurd, applies to this one also?

4th. Why they propose to enact that "it shall not be lawful for any district so incorporated as aforesaid, to exercise any other powers of a Corporation, except such as are in *said* [this word *said* is surely not written by an English lawyer] letters patent, or are hereinafter mentioned, or such as shall be expressly conferred by the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, or such as shall be necessary for the due execution of the powers in *said* letters patent, or herein granted:"—seeing that in the first place it is not competent for the Legislature here to restrict or limit any of the *necessary and inseparable* incidents of a Corporation created by an Act of Parliament; and the incidents that are not necessary and inseparable *can be only* those which are conferred by the said letters patent or any Act of Council. and 5thly, and lastly, why they propose to enact in section 22 that the *District Councils* shall have ALL the powers and authorities vested in certain Justices of the Peace by the Impounding Acts; seeing that the greater part of those consist in authorities to *convict* persons offending against those Acts.

By putting those queries to the gentlemen who framed this precious Bill, your Excellency may perhaps induce them to pay some attention to a matter which they have evidently not yet properly considered.

I am, &c.,
O. P. Q.

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, July 3, 1844.*